The Weekly Constitution Post.

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A MORNING SONG.

I wake this morn, and all my life
Is freshly mine to live;
The future with sweet promise rife,
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear,
New love to give and take;
Perchance new burdens I may bear,
For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,
New efforts worth the will,
Or tasks with yesterday begun
More bravely to fulfil.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be
Are in my hand to sow,
Whereby, for others and for me,
Undreamed of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy mid the grass
That turns my foot aside,
In each uncurling fern I pass,
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if when eventide shall fall
In shade across my way,
It seems that naught my thoughts recall
But life of every day.

Yet if each step in shine or shower
Be where Thy footsteps trod,
Then blest be every happy hour
That leads me nearer God.

—Chambers Journal.

WON BY CARDS.

"For Christine."

"For Christine! the stranger repeated, as he took his place at the table, while the old woman, with a ringing laugh, shuffled the cards once more, and again the game went on.

It was a wild, weird scene, which, perhaps, could not have been witnessed in any other part of the globe.

A group of men, in every description of dress, numbering no less than a hundred, stood looking on—some in silence, some uttering oaths and bandying coarse jokes, as they watched Madame Dupray, the wickedest woman in the Colonies, fleece her last victim.

Two weeks before, she had announced that she should set her daughter up to be played for. If the man lost he was to pay madame one hundred pounds; if he won—Christine was to pass into his hands, the madam's control over her at an end!

This was madame's latest desperate game, and in anticipation of this she had kept her daughter in seclusion. Only a few had ever looked upon her face and those few raved so about her beauty that inflamed the hearts of their comrades.

To-night she had stood before them. Never had their eyes fallen on such loveliness. Madame arrayed her in costly robes; but even though she had been clad in rags, her rich, radiant, dusky beauty would have bewildered the eye.

Her beauty infatuated the beholder, and one by one the men advanced and flung down their one hundred pound stake, and one by one they arose, defeated, while madam's servant swept the gold away.

Some risked, but the game went on; others played game after game, until their pockets were cleaned out, before they would give up.

Madame was exultant; she was reaping a rich harvest to-night. What a lucky thought it had been!

Her skill in cards was something almost infernal, as many poor fellows could attest to their sorrow. Hardly a miner, with his bag of gold, came down from the mountains whom the madame did not lure into her den; and once in, the fascination would be so strong that, when they went out, they did so ruined. Some had retrieved their fortunes; others "had gone to the dogs," and many a poor fellow had filled a suicide's grave.

To-night but few had intended to play when they entered, but now the last victim was sitting down. He kept his hat slouched over his eyes; no one knew him. He had dropped in to look on; he had no intention to have anything to do with this "hellish game," as he called it.

Madame played like one possessed, but her good luck was leaving her. She laid down no card her opponent could not defeat, and, as the game progressed, stillness reigned, every sound died out—all were absorbed in seeing if, indeed, Christine Dupray was to be won to-night.

One card more! Madame threw the pack on the floor in a rage, and the stranger arose, saying:

"Christine is mine!"

A wild, deafening cry arose; though defeated themselves, the men were glad that some one had won her—madam could not play that game over.

The stranger advanced to Christine, he saw the wild look of affright in her beautiful, dusky eyes, and his voice intuitively became softer as he said:

"Get your hat. This is no place for you. You will be safer with me than here," glancing around upon the rough, wild group.

As one in a dream she obeyed him, and the men parted to let them pass out. Madam said no word of adieu to her daughter; she only muttered curses upon the fellow whose skill was greater than her own.

The stranger took the girl to a hotel and early next morning he took her "to parts unknown" to those who had tried to win her; but in reality, only to place her in a good boarding-school in one of the cities.

He paid for a year's tuition in advance. He gave them his address, wished them to write twice a year and inform him of her progress; and then, bidding the girl to keep to herself all of her history, he took his departure.

Four years passed away. Christine's beauty had increased, not diminished. She had not looked upon her guardian's face (for as such she spoke of her owner), but he was ever in her mind, associated with that awful night. Even now, all the swarm of wild faces swam before her vision and made her sick at heart. From the little, ignorant fourteen-year-old child, she had developed into a glowing, educated, refined young lady of eighteen; and now a letter came addressed to herself, it read:

"It is four years since I saw you. Your school-days are drawing to a close. I am coming to ask you to be my wife, and go with me to a home of your own."

There was no word that she belonged to him, nothing that indicated his ownership of her, but she shrank back from the letter with affright. She could not meet this man! She dare not meet him! What must she do?

She went out into the open air. At a little distance she could see a steamer at the wharf, almost ready to leave for the Australian shore. A wild thought of escape came into her mind. She had been kept well supplied with money which she had made but little use of. Perhaps she had enough now to take her far away. She returned to the school, secured her money and jewelry, and then hastened to the boat.

She had just time to write a note before the plank was pulled in, and amid the cheers and goodbyes the boat started on her journey. She purchased a ticket, making an excuse for coming so late that she had just received a letter which summoned her to England.

Two days later Mr. Hardcliffe made his appearance at the school and asked for his ward, Christine. The matron handed him a sealed envelope. It contained the note she had scribbled on the moment of her departure. She wrote:

"I cannot stay to meet you. I am now on board the Eagle, and before you get this will be far away. I am not going out of ingratitude. I remember what you have done for me; you rescued me from degradation worse than death, and have given me an education which but few in this country receive. And now out of the goodness of your heart, not knowing how else to dispose of me, you are willing to marry me rather than allow me to be cast upon the world friendless. Such an act I cannot permit. You shall not be bound to Christine Dupray, daughter of 'the wickedest woman in the Colonies.' The blight would be fatal to us both. I leave my thanks, and Christine will pray for you as long as the breath of life is in her body. Farewell, forever."

He reread the note, and then turned to the preceptress, who was standing nervously awaiting him to speak.

"My protege has gone to England," he said, quietly. She could not wait to consult me. I hope she had money enough to defray her expenses."

The woman breathed more freely. She had expected a scene—expected to be upbraided for not keeping a stricter watch over her pupil.

"I think she had," she answered. You were very liberal in your allowance of spending money, and Miss Christine was very careful; she never frittered it away as other girls do."

"Have you any bill against me?" he queried.

"None whatever."

"Then good day!" and he was gone.

Six years later.

Guy Hardcliffe had succeeded in the mines beyond his wildest expectation. Almost at the last moment, when his courage was beginning to fail, he had struck upon such a streak of gold, in Golden Gulch, that his fortune was made in a few days. There came to him that his uncle was dead, and he came into the Hardcliffe property and title.

He sailed for England, and went to his new home. Everything was strange to him. The customs of his country, the stillness of his new life—everything was dull—and he gave up and went to Paris, to see if he could there be amused for a little while.

Mademoiselle Santelli was advertised, and many were flocking to see her. She was the new cantatrice about whom all men were going crazy. Her beauty and her voice were raved about, until Guy Hardcliffe determined to go and see her for himself.

Once in the building, he was spell bound. In the beautiful creature, whose glowing loveliness infatuated all who went to see her or hear her, he recognized the girl he had won by a game of cards—Christine Dupray!"

He watched, he listened, and in that hour he felt his doom sealed. No woman had ever thrilled him as this woman did; no woman had ever seemed the same.

He made no remarks, but asked his friend her history.

"She came from Australia," his friend said—"an orphan, alone. Her voice, on shipboard, attracted the attention of old Mezzo, and he engaged her to go to Italy and have her talents educated. She did so; and when he introduced her into the public she was immediately successful. Men were mad about her," he continued "wherever she went, and Mezzo's widowed sister traveled with her, and took care of her, and no one could say a word derogatory to her."

Hardcliffe listened like one in a dream.

"Introduce me," he said.

When brought in close contact with her, he admired her even more deeply than when she was on the stage; but to him as to the rest she maintained the cold politenees. He knew that she did not recognize him, for he had changed in appearance, and his true name she had never known.

Day by day he haunted her, and when she was about to leave Paris, he suddenly became frenzied, and told her he could not live without her longer.

She listened to his torrent of words with trembling lips.

"Do not say more," she pleaded. "You know not what you ask. I shall never marry."

"Why not?"

"My past," she said, quietly—"I can not reveal it, and it forbids such a thing."

He approached nearer.

"Christine," he said, softly—"Christine, I know it all, and there is nothing in it that should separate us."

"You—you"—she faltered—"were the"—

"The man who won you. Christine, let me win you again."

And he did. He never regretted having won for his wife the Christine he won from the "wickedest woman in the Colonies," who confessed at the last moment of her life that she was not her own daughter, but only an adopted child.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY wants to find the author of the story which placed her in an improper attitude toward Theodore, and proposes to be a mother-in-law to him in all that the name implies.—[Detroit Free Press.

[For the N.Y. Evening Post.]

LOCH NESS.

The wave rolls out and the wave rolls in—
List to its din!
But the broken keel on the rugged shore
Tells a story of ruin and wreck once more,
As it ever has been.

The surf breaks white on the rough black rock—
Hark to the shock!
But the boatman who held the prow to the spray
When the morning beckoned the night away
Lies deep in the loch.

The tide sweeps close to the guidewife's feet—
Hear her greet!
But the waters will never wash back again
The smile and the kiss and the love they have slain
Though forever they beat.

The whitecaps sparkled blithesome and gay,
In foam and spray;
But one heart never from sleep awoke,
And the other in silence and sorrow broke,
Alas, the day!

And the wave and the surf and the tide still throng,
And moan their song,
As the mournful story their music tells
In every sigh of the wild wind swells,
And wails along.

DAVID G. ADEE.

THE CHILD OF THE SEA.

BY M. J. O.

I

It was sun-set and the western sky of golden and crimson clouds was reflected in the sea below, whose waves rippled on the shore, as if in greeting to the rude village above. It was composed of a number of rude cottages, whose inhabitants were fishermen. The whole scene around was one of humble life whose only artist was nature.

Upon the rocky cliffs to the west of the town a young girl sat singing in a strangely beautiful voice, a song to the sea, the only mother she remembered was one of its waves that had cast her helpless, on the mercy of these villagers and perhaps that same wave had heard the drowning cry of her loved ones. Be that as it may, she was, alone, when found lashed to a spar, and from that time forth was called "the Child of the Sea," and so she regarded it as her mother.

Twilight deepened into night, and still she sat merrily singing; her golden hair floating in the wind, her eyes grown bright with some unearthly light, gave her the appearance of some spirit from the deep, mourning the dead within its caverns.

At length the beacon light flashed from the tower, and thus warned her of the hour; so hastily walking the well-worn path, she soon stood at her adopted father's door. Entering she perceived a stranger, a man past middle life with a fine form and features; she started, for within his hand he held the locket found around her neck, the night of the wreck.

"Could this be her father?" she asked herself, which was answered by the stranger approaching her, saying: "it is indeed my long lost Geraldine. There can be no doubt, and I thought she had perished with her mother; I was in India at that time, and returned to hear that my wife and child had both been lost off the coast of this village. Coming here a few days ago, in search of a friend I heard your story, and immediately surmised you to be my daughter and so it has proved, Geraldine. Heaven be praised for restoring you to me. And now, my dear, prepare, to accompany me home, for as countess of Mayford, you must be educated to fill the position your rank will entitle you to."

She had bidden farewell to the western coast, and wondered if she would ever regret leaving it; then after shedding tears of sorrow at partin from her good humble friends below, they were driven rapidly away toward Mayford Hall, her future home, and thus had passed the first fifteen years of her life.

II.

Four years have passed away, and to-night Geraldine, Countess of Mayford, stands among some of the proudest nobles of England. It is her entertainment in honor of her birth-day, and as she stands robed in pale green satin, trimmed with foamy lace, no one can wonder that her side is thronged with admirers, for of the ladies she is fairest of the fair and then her voice is so admired, as she sings, that the hearts of all present thrill with joy, as the words of a quaint, old ballad fill the room. She has just returned from Rome where the best masters cultivated her voice until it is as sweet as bird notes. She has travelled much and Rome holds more beauty for her then its pictured galleries. Some talk of a love affair between herself and an artist has reached home, but to-night she smiles the same as ever and the throng never dream that her heart is heavy, and that the smile comes from a desert plain.

She is now the affianced wife of Lord Neville, and the fashionable world around say "it is well," and complimented her father for his choice in selecting such a husband for Geraldine, for he it was who had accepted Lord Neville's offer, and then commanded Geraldine to look upon him graciously, and she quieting memory with its past hopes, and burying the love she bears Arthur Ross in a grave, turns from those days in Rome, and in despair accepts this proud peer as her future husband.

The Lord idolizes her, whilst she with cold indifference thinks of it all as a sacrifice to save her father's honor, for Mayford Hall is heavily mortgaged and this same Lord Neville has it in his power to ruin them. So to cancel all debts she gives her hand to him, and he is satisfied.

Alone in her room, she often paces to and fro, striving to give her breaking heart peace, and wishing she had never been discovered in that village, her childhood's home, but left there to die and be buried by the sea; and then thoughts will come of that summer in Rome, until her very soul cries out in woe; and she turns weary of even hope from the morrow, but all in vain: she must hide her grief so that even her father shall not know the effort.

'Tis drawing very near Christmas eve and that night is her wedding to be solemnized. Oh! the mockery of the thought, and yet not one of her dearest friends guess her agony, but as she smiles think she is happy in anticipation; and so time rolls on and every day brings nearer Christmas eve

III.

Very sweetly the bells ring out on Christmas Eve; very sweetly the music fills the church as the bridal party enter. Soon the words are said which makes Geraldine Lady Neville, and so her girlhood ends. All through the service she fancied the music was the waves calling her to their embrace and grew so deadly pale, that those nearest thought she was going to faint; but it is over now, and next month they start for Rome.

Her health has been failing lately, and the physician has even whispered consumption is preying upon this beautiful victim, so Lord Neville intends starting at once. In Rome she grows weaker than ever, and anxious eyes note the changes on her face. Knowing not of the poison in her heart, for many are the wounds hidden on earth.

The stately bier is draped in mourning. Lady Geraldine Neville is dead, and now no form is beside her but an artist's whom Lord Neville has employed to paint a portrait of the face as it smiles, glorified by hope, and so these lovers strangely meet. Only in death can Arthur Ross say she is his, and whilst the hours pass, he draws the face and makes it almost perfect in its longing intensity. 'Tis finished now, and with a kiss left upon the brow and a few flowers taken from her still breast he leaves her side forever.

They lay her beside the sea, for this was her last wish, and Lord Neville returns home in sorrow. He does not known that another heart bleeds even as his own, that the hand that painted that portrait there, was the one whose caress had last touched the brow, with almost divine love, and that separation had blighted both lives. Oh! it is well on earth that many things are hidden from our eyes for hearts could not bear the pain that God so wisely hides under a vail.

THE LONGEST ÆRIAL VOYAGE EVER MADE.

The Zenith baloon recently ascended from La Villette, France, carrying MM. Sivel Albert and Gaston Tissandier, Croce-Spinelli and Jobert. Its voyage will be renowned in aeronautic story as the longest yet made. The late Mr. Green contrived to keep himself aloft for sixteen hours. M. Rolier, during the siege of Paris, drove before a gale for fifteen hours. The trip of MM. Flammarion and Godard to Prussia employed eleven hours, and that of the Geant to Hanover ten hours. But the Zenith sailed twenty-three hours in mid-air. The Zenith was almost upset by a storm at starting; but it mounted above the disturbance, and traveled to the southwest at 1,000 to 1,800 metres above the ground. All through the night a moon of the most brilliant clearness allowed the voyagers to see the earth below, while Davy lamps enabled them to pursue their experiments in perfect safety. Toward 5 A. M., the moon suddenly became encircled by a halo which took the form of a cross within two luminous circles. Then the sun rose, and showed them to be close to La Rochelle. At sight of the ocean the travelers prepared to descend, but just at that moment the wind changed to north, and they perceived that their voyage was not yet finished. At 10 A. M. they crossed the Gironde, which occupied thirty-five minutes from shore to shore. At this time carrier pigeons were thrown out from the balloon. They descended rapidly in a circling flight, but not one of them has yet found its way home. A night in the sky seems to have disturbed their calculations beyond recovery. Towards sun-down hot winds in the higher regions swept them towards the ocean, whilst, at a hundred metres above the earth, a moist fresh breeze wafted them inland. By lowering and raising their balloon alternately they were enabled to keep along the shore. The descent was made amongst a group of Landes shepherds.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA.

Some terrible figures are published by the Levant Herald, showing the extent of the ravages of the famine in Asia Minor. Taking forty-two villages in a district in which the English relief Committee has been at work, as subjects of investigation, the following statistics have been obtained: The total population in 1873 was 16,900; it is now reduced to 9,261; 4,997 have died, and 2,642 are described as "dispersed." These poor people had, in 1873, 2,206 pair of oxen, they now have 427; they had, in 1873, 81,240 sheep, but now possess only 3,312; 3,635 of the inhabitants of these villages have been supplied with wheat by the English Relief Committee. Another district, containing 160 to 170 villages, in respect of which similar calculations have been made, seems to have suffered not less severely. Its population in 1874 was 52,000; the approximate number of deaths is stated at 20,000; the number of population dispersed at 7,000, and there is now a remainder of 25,000.

HOW TO DESTROY ANTS.

A chalk mark, at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of sugar buckets, barrels, &c., will not admit one ant into the interior. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves, will also prevent the approach of an ant, as they are not able to crawl over the chalk. But if they are numerous among jam and jelly pots, take a large sponge, wet in cold water, squeeze it nearly dry, and then sprinkle fine white sugar over it. Place it on the infested shelf, and next morning dip it quickly and carefully into a bowl of boiling water. I tried the experiment in my jelly closet one night, and killed at least a hundred in the morning. Have set the trap again, and shall continue to do so while one ant runs. Red pepper dusted over their haunts will also destroy them, but the sponge is the surest method.—[Country Gentleman.

[For The Post.]

THE HUMAN HEART.

BY D. G. CARSON.

O thou mysterious labyrinth, unknown
Alike to poet, orator and sage,
Who can describe the pleasures all thine own,
Or paint thy fears when darkning tempests rage?

Emblem of Ocean vast and grand thou art;
As sleep the billows on its tranquil breast,
While golden sunbeams warmth and light impart,
The winds all hushed, such is the heart at rest.

And as the zephyrs swell into a gale,
And murmuring ripples into billows grow,
Destruction threat'ning to each tattered sail,
Such is the human heart 'mid storms of woe.

Behold a world o'erturned by wasting war:
Cities in ruins; battlefields whence start
(Oh sickening sight) rivers of human gore!
All the result of one ambitious heart.

And when oppression chained our native land,
And glorious Liberty seemed almost lost,
A noble heart inspired that valiant hand
Whose sword drove back the mercenary host.

Thou art thyself but one grand battlefield
Where spirit armies struggle for the throne;
Unheard the din of sword and spear and shield,
Yet oft betrayed by the half-smothered groan.

'Tis from the heart all good, all evil flows,
Gracing or branding lives with infamy;
In its unfathomed recesses repose
Good deeds, and crimes ne'er seen by mortal eye.

O thou enigma! thou deep mystery!
From out thy caverns vast and grand there shine,
Despite thy closely veiled obscurity,
Rays which proclaim thy origin divine.

DISASTROUS BUSH FIRES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Argus of the 27th January reports that the colony had been afflicted by a visitation of heat such as had not been experienced for several years. The mortality had been unprecedentedly great, and during the previous week there were 279 burials in the Melbourne cemetery alone, of which 196 were of children. A series of disastrous bush fires had also taken place, doing immense damage to property. The most direct losses, says the Argus, are those of settlers, who have had their farmhouses, or cattle, or stacked crops consumed, and they are many in number. Three settlers near Mount William were totally burnt out, and another at Julluka lost his crop, homestead, and everything but his bare burnt land. By one fire in the Smythesdale district the loss of different settlers was estimated at £3,000. A line of flame twenty miles long lit up the Grampian Hills. Several farmers in the Huntley shire lost everything they were possessed of. The Chinese camp in the direction of Five Flags, near the Castlemaine, was wholly destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants rendered houseless or tentless. Nearly a mile of telegraph posts was burned down between Smythesdale and Linton, and at Staffordshire Reef, near Smythesdale, the stables and piggeries of Mr. Eymer, a storekeeper were burnt down, 28 pigs and one sheep being burned. At Mr. Bell's, a small farm near Beaufort 200 sheep were destroyed by fire. Mr. John Wilson, of Trawalla, had 300 sheep burned, and the run of Messrs. Beggs was set fire to in three or four places by sparks from the railway engine. Mount Cole, in the same district, presented a grand spectacle, the flames appearing from a distance to completely envelop it. Extensive fires raged in the Plenty Ranges, about twenty-five miles from Melbourne, and came down from the ranges into the valleys, where they did considerable damage to the lands and fencing of the settlers. In the districts around Geelong the bush fires were very numerous, and many small farmers are said to have been ruined by them. On Thursday, the 21st inst., the thermometer registered 115 degrees in the shade in Geelong. Several farmers were burned out in the Kilmore district, one, John Cronin, being burned out of house and home, and left penniless, with his wife and six children. Great losses were suffered in the Daylesford district. Mr. J. H. Wheeler had three miles of tramway burned, and with difficulty saved his lower sawmill from destruction. Mr. L. Dyer lost at his farm, Larry's Hill, the produce of seventy acres of oats. Mr. Bromley, a neighbor, also had the whole crop of hay of a twenty-acre paddock burned. On Monday a fire broke out three miles down Kangaroo Creek, and consumed the house, crop and fencing of Mr. Callaghan. He is left destitute. Mr. Cheeres has also lost his house, cultivating crop, &c., and is left destitute with a large family. Mr. Gollan had all his outbuildings, fences, crops, &c., destroyed, and but for the gallant manner in which Mr. Wheeler and his men battled with the flames, the house and stables would have been lost. Mr. Dinse, of the same neighborhood, has lost his stacks and everything else. All of Mr. Orr's outbuildings were burned, and also his crops and fencing. Near Buninyong, McKensie Brothers had one hundred and forty sheep burnt to death. From King's Gully to the junction of Cargerie Creek not a blade of grass is visible, nor a fence to be seen. Messrs. Bingley, in the neighborhood of Mount Mercer, had one thousand sheep burnt. On the Kilmany Park run, Gibbs Land, fifteen thousand acres were burnt. At Victoria Valley, near Hamilton, seventeen selectors were burnt out. In Taylor's Forest a couple of bullocks were burnt alive. So extensive have been the disasters to residents in the country parts, that it is only posible to mention a few of them as examples of what has been of general occurrence.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE IN ENGLAND.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

With coals at their present price poor people who live near a forest are exposed to a great temptation. They must, however, keep their hands from "picking and stealing," or rather from sticking and stealing, for justice in this country is administered very indifferently, and its millwheels occasionally "grind exceedingly small." A case heard a few days ago at the St. Martin's, Stamford, Petty Sessions ought to be a warning to "stickers." Four women were summoned for sticking in Cliffe Forest on the 16th of February and doing damage to the underwood to the extent of sixpence. It appears that the forest is the property of Lord Exeter, and a heavy penalty was pressed for, as considable damage, it was stated, had been done to the underwood by stickers. The Magistrates thereupon fined all the defendants £1 9s 6d, including damages and costs, or a month's hard labor. This judgment, according to the report in the Stamford Mercury, appeared to stagger the poor women, who pleaded piteously for a mitigation of the sentence, declaring that they had been compelled to go out sticking to get firing, as they were unable to buy coal at 1s 6d a hundredweight. After a while the Magistrates relented so far as to allow a fortnight for payment. This act of mercy did not, however, satisfy the offenders, who urged that they should never be able to pay the sum demanded, and would have to go to prison, and two of the defendants, an old woman and a young girl, actually surrendered themselves in custody on this absurd plea. Another old woman, who said she had only 10s in the world, that her husband, was ill in bed, and had been so for three months, and that she only went to get a few sticks to make to make a fire to warm him, got her penalty at last reduced to £1, but her money was exhausted. So even are the scales of justice balanced in this country, that an old woman who picks up a stick, and a ruffian who knocks an old woman down with a bludgeon, are mulcted in about the same penalty.

FARM NOTES.

ASHES FOR CROPS.

Unleached ashes are more valuable than leached, but that both or either are valuable applied directly to the soil from which any crop is to be taken, whether grain, vegetables or fruits, whether on fallow or grass lands, on strawberry plantations or in orchards. Ashes contain essential components of all crops. They should not be mixed with composts—that is, there is no gain in so mixing them—but applied broadcast directly to the soil, whether it is grass land or land that is to be plowed. We never knew a farmer who could get more ashes than it was profitable to apply to his land. One hundred bushels per acre is not too much to apply to old cultivated lands. Any man who asserts that wood ashes applied to orchards, is death to trees, either does not know what he is talking about, or has a selfish purpose in lying. Especially are ashes excellent for orchards. They should not be heaped right about the bodies of trees, but spread over the roots, which extend as far from the bodies of the trees as the branches do. Ashes are especially valuable as top dressing on old grass lands, or on lands cropped with grain. For root crops they are equally important; indeed as we say above, there is no crop grown and no land cultivated that is not benefited in a greater or less degree by the application of leached or unleached ashes—the latter being the most valuable. —[Rural New Yorker.

RED PEPPER AND POULTRY.

I do not know if other persons who raise poultry and pet birds are as much dependent as I am on red pepper; but I have found so much benefit from its use in my poultry yards and bird cages that it may not be amiss to call the attention of others to its good properties. I do not speak of the article that is sold in the drug stores (and sometimes not remarkably fresh) but of the capsicum that grows in our gardens. I have tried all the different varieties, and that the most pungent and effacacious is the small kind usually known by the name of "bird's pepper." The plant in itself is a beautiful object; it grows about two feet high, and in autumn its bright little scarlet berries look like coral beads peeping from under the dark, green foliage. Indeed, one plant in a pot forms a very pretty ornament for a flower stand. The seeds possess a stimulating and reviving property, and I find that two or three given to newly-hatched chickens, especially if they are weakly, have a most happy effect. If a hen looks feeble after moulting, six of those berries or pods, given daily in some corn meal and sweet milk, improves her wonderfully. Last summer two of my finest canaries began to droop. Every day I gave them each one seed of the "bird's pepper," and in less than a week they were quite well. The same remedy is invaluable for mocking birds.—[Cor. Poultry Bulletin.

RELATIVE COST OF BUTTER AND BEEF.

Did it ever occur to any of your readers that it takes more feed to make a pound of beef than a pound of butter? A good cow in milk, well cared for, will make 200 pounds of butter in a season, worth from $60 to $70; but a dry cow, with the same feed, will not gain as much in weight in the same time, nor will she be worth as much as the butter from the dairy cow, and the milch cow is left. An acquaintance of mine is fattening an ox, and in sixty days he had fed him 900 pounds of meal, at a cost of fifteen dollars, with only 100 pounds gain in weight.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

MUST HAVE HER CONSENT.

Ladies who contemplate marriage with gentlemen of property will be glad to know that the inchoate right of dower which is unquestionably theirs after marriage is so far tangible before that event and subsequent to the engagement that a conveyance of the property without her consent will not be sanctioned by the law, provided such conveyance is with the intent to defeat the interest which she would acquire by this marriage. In other words, he must not hold the word of promise to her ear and break it to her hope. In still other words, he mustn't spark and cheat her too. This, substantially, was the decision in the suit brought in a New York court by Jennie Young, who married a widower, fifty-two years of age, and seized, a few days before their marriage, of realty worth $150,000. He had conveyed this in fee simple to two daughters by his first marriage, the consideration named being natural affection. The wife, who knew of his wealth, did not know of the transfer until she was welded in the union which made her Mrs. Young. Having intended to marry the $150,000 she made a legal break for at least a part of it, and has succeeded in having the transfer, so far as it affects her dower interest, declared null and void.

VARIETIES.

WHAT is it that a poor man has and a rich man wants? Nothing.

MRS. GEN. BELKNAP is said to be the best-dressed woman in Washington.

BUYING winter residences in Florida is becoming popular. Among those who have done so lately are said to be General Babcock and Senator Anthony.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON stated again at Logansport, the other day, that, knowing what she did about Beecher, she would be surprised if he asserted his innocence under oath.

"Now let us talk about your business affairs," said a sharp Connecticut girl to a young fellow after he had proposed marriage to her in a long address filled with expressions of passionate love.

A MR. DICKINSON, of New York, who died not long ago, left some shares of California mining stock for which he had paid $400 a foot, the executor sold them for $10,000 a foot, and since they have advanced to $110,000 a foot.

A GIRL in Susquehanna county, pretty and not yet eighteen, recently sawed a cord of wood in one hour and forty minutes, each stick being cut twice. Her mother had told her she was fit for nothing but to sit in the parlor and read novels, and she showed her if she wasn't.

RECENTLY at Elkton, Ky., a prisoner on trial for burglary was so incensed by the comments of the State's attorney on his case that he threw off his coat, made an attack on that officer, and was only prevented from administering a serious castigation by the interference of counsel and spectators.

THE Shaker Society at Mount Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., will send gratuitously the newspaper they publish, the Shaker and Shakeress, to any public library that may request it, on condition that the library will have the volumes bound for preservation.

DURING the late tourist season a traveler walked up to the bar of a hotel in the English lake district, and with a considerable flourish signed the visitors' book, and exclaimed, "I'm Lieutenant Governor of——." "That doesn't make any difference," said the landlord; "you'll be treated as well as the rest."

JOSEPH H. SADLER, the champion oarsman of England, was defeated in a skiff race for $1,000 a side on the Tyne, near Newcastle, a few weeks ago. His opponent, named Boyd, a local celebrity of Gateshead, won by only half a length, and the spectators pronounced it one of the most exciting races ever rowed in England.

THE California newspapers say that the season for excursions to the Big Trees, the Geysers, and other places of popular resort, is about to open, and that the arrangements making everywhere for the accomodation of spring and summer tourists are unusually complete. The Yo-Semite season will begin some weeks after the others.

THE trustees of Trinity College, at Hartford, have decided to proceed with the construction of the new buildings as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and have voted $300,000 for the work. The plans submitted by the building committee were accepted, and at a subsequent meeting to be held within two weeks details will be arranged and the contracts awarded.

THE following paragraph in the West Point (Ky.) Times led to the killing of the writer, D. A. Middleton, by John Love, of the West Point Citizen: "How much was the editor of the citizen gratified when he climbed that pole at the Court House the other night, so as to look into the dressing room of the ladies of the D'Este troupe, while they were making their toilets?"

THE Honolulu Gazette says a violent snow storm visited Hawaii on the 2d of March, covering the three stately summits of the three mountains of that island. On the low lands it rained very hard, and the lightning played brilliantly over the island, followed by incessant claps of thunder. The next morning a grand and beautiful sight was presented—the most beautiful ever seen in that region—three mountains capped with snow in the tropics.

A CITY marshal of Des Moines, Ia., who was taking a colored girl the other day to the reform school at Salem, was made the victim of a joke by some person who circulated a report about the railway train that he and his prisoner were bride and groom. Nearly every fellow-passenger left his seat and walked past them, to catch a glimpse of the supposed happy pair who had the courage thus to brave public opinion by becoming pioneers of a new order of relations between the races.

A LETTER writer in Constantinople says: One of the perplexing things is the computation of time. The Turks reckon from the time of the flight of the prophet from Mecca, and it takes 537 Turkish years to make 521 of our years. At sunset of each day watches and clocks are set to mark 12 o'clock, and until the twelfth hour after sunset the hands on the dial indicate the time that has elapsed since sunset. After that hour they indicate the number of hours that will intervene before sunset of the next day plus or minus the daily variation in the length of the days.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

COMPULSORY education has been defeated in Illinois.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR describes Gov. Tilden as one of those "ugly honest" men.

OLD Ben Wade's chances for the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio are waning.

GEN. NEGLEY will probably be the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Leading Ring men are for him.

OLD BEN WADE found out he could not get the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio, and writes a letter of declination.

ONE dollar and seventy-six cents was the balance in the general fund March 21, 1875, according to the sworn statement of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

COMPLAINTS from Kansas begin to appear in the newspapers of the hatching of millions of grasshoppers in the warm weather of a week or two since.

HARTRANFT still withholds his signature from the new license law, but he cannot successfully ride two horses at once in opposite directions, and he may as well give it up.

GOV. PORTER of Tennessee, has pardoned ex-State Senator McKenna, recently sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for marrying his former wife's grand-daughter.

THE Court of Claims at Washington, relative to confiscated property, recently decided that the power of the President to pardon does not authorize him to restore such property.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has given up his proposed trip to Europe. He is opposed to breaking precedents, no President or Vice President having ever left the country during their official term. He is likewise opposed to a third term.

THE victory in Connecticut is glorious and ought to satisfy all Democrats. The Governor, Ingersoll, is re-elected by double the majority given to the Third Termer; we gain two members of Congress and seven members of the Legislature. Good enough!

THE Richmond Enquirer proclaims that nutmegs and wooden hams "have gone up fifty per cent. in the Southern market since the news from Connecticut. The world is turning around very rapidly, and Yankeeland par excellence bids fair yet to be the best friend of the South."

THE organs are claiming a Republican gain in the Legislative elections in Connecticut, but the figures don't show it. Last year the Democratic majority on joint ballot was twenty-eight, now thirty-three is claimed. The Democrats lost two Senators and gained seven members of the House.

THE attempts of the organs to place the responsibility of the defeat of the Dixmont appropriation on the House, won't go down. The bill was passed by the House, sent to the Senate, there amended and there sunk. The organs can satisfy themselves of the facts in the case if they desire to do so, but this is neither their inclination nor desire. They prefer to falsify.

THE Graphic claims to be the original Tilden organ and flies his name for President in 1876. Notwithstanding New York has been fruitful in unsuccessful candidates of late years for the Presidential chair, it does look as if the great reformer would step into the front rank of candidates. The disease which affects New York prevails all over the country, and the masses desire a leader at this time with something of old Jackson's pluck and individual integrity. Tilden has this, and we should not be astonished to find the people asking his help, whether the politicians like it or not.

THE New York Sun thus concludes an able leader on the last disclosures of fraud and forgery in the Postoffice Department:

The official practices at Washington are revealed in this Postoffice matter. While there are of course honorable exceptions, the departments are rotten and the public service is openly prostituted to venality. Justice must be purchased. Every good claim is taxed, and will not be considered until the colluding outsider gives the wink to or makes the mysterious mark for the confederate insider. To support this monstrous villainy the people are not only taxed exorbitantly, but they are asked to support a third term of such thievery.

THE Supreme Court of this State has decided a point on an appeal from the Common Pleas of Carbon county, which is important, as it decides what constitutes the delivery of a writ to a sheriff. A writ of fieri facias against Peter Laux was put in the hands of the Sheriff. On the return day the execution was staid, and a new writ issued. This writ was put in a pigeonhole in the Prothonotary office, into which writs and other papers for the Sheriff were usually put. The same day a writ which represented another judgment was delivered to the Sheriff. Counsel held that the putting of the writ in the pigeon-hole was a legal delivery, and the case was so decided by Judge Drehr. The opposing counsel carried the case to the Supreme Court, where the decree of the court below was reversed. Or, in other words, the putting of a writ in a pigeon hole is not a legal delivery to the Sheriff.

DEBT—AND THE PEOPLE.

We do not mean merely our own city debt, though that is some millions more than it would have been under honest management, or our State debt, or even our own national debt, which is huge enough to satisfy the most fastidious friend of a national debt, considered as a "national blessing;" we wish to refer to all of these, as included in still vaster debts, the sum total of which is indeed enormous; taking in the civilized world. Newspaper readers may have noticed recently a statement of the thousands of millions of national debts in England, France, Germany, &c., and in the United States, requiring in the aggregate to pay the annual interest nearly a thousand millions of dollars. These debts are accumulating, stationary, or decreasing, in the different countries, according to the respective circumstances of each.

What does the vast indebtedness import, how did it originate, what made it grow to such stupendous proportions, and what is it coming to?

The general import of it is, that the great bulk of the working men throughout the world have been taxed and are now daily taxed to pay the expenses of a comparatively small number of non-producers.

The origin of this system is lost to sight, though still to memory dear; but this system in its origin, did not necessarily imply any such a thing as an accumulating public indebtedness, being simply the taking of so much by the all-powerful ancient rulers from the weaker ruled, and spending it as fast as it was collected, to suit themselves.

In our most ancient writings we find usury referred to as a common thing in money matters; thus proving that interest was charged, for the use of money, a long while ago; but, while in the sacred writings we read of vast accumulations of personal wealth among the magnates of the land, there is no mention of anything resembling a national debt. There could not be such a thing; because, no matter how much might be collected by taxation at home, or by robbery from other nations—called, for short "gathering the spoils," there was never an intention of paying any portion of it back, or of employing it in any way excepting for the personal aggrandizement of the individual rulers. When it went out of the pockets of the people into the coffers of King Solomon, it was his, not theirs; and they, good souls, had no further voice in the matter. Hence Solomon, notwithstanding all his glory, did not indulge in a national debt.

We do not propose to search history for the purpose of ascertaining precisely when and where national debts actually did take their rise; it is sufficient for us to know, that it is a part of the later civilization of the world. The system as it now exists, began since Christianity came into the world; and those countries which claim the highest Christianization, appear to be most prone to national debtism.

Wars have been costly luxuries which the human family have indulged in, and as civilization has advanced, so have civilized and Christian wars become more and more costly. Undoubtedly these wars have had much, very much, to do with swelling the public indebtedness of nations. In our own country, this has been eminently the case, and but for the late civil war, we, as a people, might now be free from national indebtedness. Never, in the history of the world, was so large a public debt incurred, in such a brief period of time.

All countries which present some show of representative government, on both continents, have, during the present century, largely involved their people in debt, until we are startled with the formidable proportions of debt to which we have referred. The management or mismanagement of the peoples' finances has been one of the primary causes of the growth of this universal indebtedness. In every country of Europe there is an annual struggle over the budget, with one party crying out more, more, and the other party trying to put on the financial brake, whereby taxation should not be increased. It is the same in other forms on our own continent, and in our own country. There is always one party or body of men who will have the spending of this money—distinct from the more numerous body who pay it in, through taxation, whether by customs duties, or by internal revenue tax gatherers. It is always the same. Independently, however, of these payers, gatherers, and payees, who do certain government duties for pay; there is still another class of men in the world now, which had no existence in the time of Noah; namely, the men who own the principal of this stupendous indebtedness, and who are the receivers of the thousand millions of dollars yearly in the shape of interest. This sum, vast as it is, is but a tithe of the amounts which this class realize annually in other ways, from the use of their capital loaned out through a thousand channels, ramifying through all grades of society and relating to every department of life.

Unquestionably "interest" has had much to do with the growth of the vast capital now owned by one body of individuals, to whom the other body, the millions of the workers of the world, have become tributary. Interest is the never ceasing accumulator; and, unless there were occurring events in the world to break this chain of accumulation, a large portion of mankind would shortly become the permanent debtors of a comparatively small number. Death, and the consequent distribution of property; robberies, failures, repudiation, and accidents of various kinds, serve to break the chain; but still, in the main, during the present century, capital has accumulated in a most wonderful manner at a few prominent monetary centres, such as London, Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna and New York, and to-day rests in the hands of an insignificant number of persons compared with the several hundred millions of workers who pay the interest, through their labor.

One of the most fruitful causes of the rapid growth of this state of general indebtedness has been the introduction and remarkable extension of the Railroad system throughout the world. The stocks and bonds which have sprung from them, and which are carried like the other indebtedness of the people in the pockets of the holders, are counted now by the thousands of millions. One way or another the producing people pay the interest on all of these things.

One question: "what is it coming to?" is probably one to which a satisfactory answer cannot readily be given. Tendencies may be presented, and discussed; but there are so many known elements concerned; so many uncertain contingencies possible, that it is hard to reach even a probable result with certainty. It cannot have escaped the attention of careful observers, that during the present century many new methods of suddenly acquiring fortune have been introduced into the world's affairs; especially in our own country; some of them of a most unprincipled character. How far this may ultimately affect the good order of society, who can tell? It has already led to terrible demoralization; in fact these inventions for abstracting and obtaining money or property from others on various false pretences, are the evidences of the public demoralization; and this demoralization ramfies through all classes, and embraces all sorts of occupations and professions, without regard to age, sex or color, or previous condition.

Important monetary questions must soon arise demanding the highest order of statesmanship to manage, and the financial state craft of the future may become the most important of any in our country. Not only that, the statesmanship now needed, should be associated with integrity of character; which latter quality seems to be sadly lacking in many of the Statesmen (!) who have recently been retired from Congress, as well as in some who still remain.

THE PARTY MUST UNLOAD.

This was a happy thought; but the misfortune of the party to whom it was addressed by its President, and nominal head, was, that it came the day after the fair, and when it was too late to prevent the actual upsetting of the Republican wagon. It has upset, and unloaded itself; and the Presidential driver, if himself unhurt, can survey the debris, and tell us if he can, how he may again load up. We make no mistake in saying the "President of the party," for if ever we have had a President who was not a President of the people, we have one now. We do not object to decided politics in a President, or any other citizen; we greatly prefer a man of decided political vews to a trimmer, or a milk and water politician, whatever his politics may be; but there is a vital difference between being a President with decided political views, and being merely the Presidential mouth-piece of a party; or being President only working for the personal advantage of himself and his own relations and friends, and always making the public welfare secondary. It is not hard for any one of common sense to imagine, how a political opponent in the Presidential chair could yet be heartily respected. If he were honest, above the rule of clap-trap, and obviously intent upon advancing the public interests, regardless of his own personal matters, we certainly could and would respect him; but we are not called upon to respect a man in that chair whom his own party leaders despise.

Grant has not now left to him a solitary tie which binds him to the country, beyond his present power of punishing and rewarding officeholders and office expectants; and all intelligent men of the Republican party know it. His personal characteristics are revolting, and constitute an element of weakness to any party sustaining the man; while his ridiculous aspirations for a third term, stand like a wall in front of every attempted Republican movement.

The various Republican leaders who have been unloaded, see very clearly that the same old load never can be gotten back in the old Radical wagon, and if they give anything to the Presidential driver, it will be in the shape of curses for upsetting them. So long as Grant clings to such men as Williams, Babcock, Shepherd and the rest, he can hope for no real sympathy from the people. He is not deserving of popular sympathy, for the simple reason that he has broken his plighted faith. The people did put their trust in him, elected him, and re-elected him, not fully understanding the manner of man he was; now they know, and they are disposed to unload. If Grant were a man to profit by experience, he would have been less stubborn in this conflict which he has invoked between himself and the people; but he is weak enough to imagine that he can manage popular sentiment as he manages his appointees. This is his fatal mistake. Thus he is preparing the way for an ignominious refusal on the part of the people to pay any serious attention to his wish to become Third Term President number one. Such a number one will never be born in the United States.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE STATE RING.

The Grand Jury, in the brief presentment submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, state:

We regret exceedingly that the Legislature failed to pass the appropriation for the completion of the buildings for the Reform School.

The responsibility for this should be placed where it properly belongs. The legislation asked for by the managers of the Reform School for the completion of the building at Morganza was passed by the House of Representatives by a large majority. This was an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in quarterly installments in 1876. No money was asked for this year, as the managers, with the assurance of State aid next year, expressed themselves perfectly competent to raise from private sources the money requisite to go on with their building operations.

When the bill reached the Senate, the Republicans, on the pretence that there was no money in the Treasury, and to carry on the game of making political capital because the Democrats of the House would not consent to a diversion of the sinking fund, struck from the Morganza bill the appropriation for building purposes, which, recollect, was not to be drawn from the Treasury for a twelve month.

This, more than anything else, illustrates the hollowness and insincerity of their policy to cripple the reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State, in a desperate effort to make political capital, even out of the sufferings of the unfortunate. It was determined on in secret caucus, and carried through the Senate by the whip and spur of the party lash.

If the Morganza bill had passed the Senate as it came from the House, Mr. Mackey's famous balance of "$1 76" would never have been disturbed. The Reform School Managers would not have knocked at the Treasury doors until next year, but in the meantime they could have secured money sufficient to have completed their buildings, as the bill the Senate defeated was a guarantee that it would be paid next year.

If the Grand Jury had looked into the matter closely they would have presented the State Ring and the Republicans of the Senate. That is where the responsibility belongs.

RHODE ISLAND.

It requires very little to satisfy the Radical organs in the way of Republican victories this year. The Gazette says whatever may be thought of Connecticut it must be admitted that the Rhode Island election is a clean cut victory. The whole vote of the State this city, and stood last year as follows:

For Governor, Republican	12,335
For Governor, Democrat	1,589

This year the Republicans failed to elect their Governor and the vote stands:

Lippitt, Regular Republican	8,286
Hazard, Prohibitionist	8,685
Cutler, Democrat	5,135

The Temperance candidate beats the regular nominee, and there is therefore no election by the people for Governor.

And this is what the Gazette calls a clean cut victory, and supplements it with the following gush:

The verdict is, that in a fair contest, the Republican party has all its old strength, and can carry the field against all competitors. Also, that it has faith in its President, and in the integrity of the principles of the party. Still further, that it stands by such of its adherents as do not weaken in the face of the enemy, but that remember they are Republicans in stormy skies, as well as fair. The lesson is that the lines of the party will be closed up, and in the Presidential issue it will be as firm and strong as ever.

The following vote of the State since 1866 will show how substantial are the grounds for congratulation.

		Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1866.	Governor...	8,197	2,816	5,381 R.
1867.	Governor...	7,372	3,178	4,194 R.
1868.	Governor...	9,767	5,458	4,309 R.
1868.	President...	12,993	5,548	6,445 R.
1869.	Governor...	7,370	3,390	3,980 R.
1870.	Governor...	10,493	6,295	4,198 R.
1871.	Governor...	8,822	5,249	3,573 R.
1872.	Governor...	9,463	8,308	1,155 R.
1872.	President...	13,665	5,329	8,336 R.
1873.	Governor...	9,656	3,786	5,870 R.
1847.	Governor...	12,335	1,589	10,746 R.

A few more clean cuts like this and there won't be much of the Third Term party left.

FORMER AND PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

There was a period in the earlier days of the United States when the general expenses of the government, both of the national and State governments, bore a fair relation to the services required of the officers selected by the people, and when those services were directed mainly in the interest of their constituents, to some of the flourishing officeholders of the present era of extravagance and public peculation, this may appear to be a fancy-sketch; nevertheless it is substantially true. Such was our government, originally; and such it should be. At the present day, however, it is very obvious to every tax-payer, in every State, that such is not the condition of the government now; and that instead of being conducted for the benefit of the people whose government it is, it is managed in the most shameless manner for the benefit of political thieves and hangers-on, who contrive in various ways to live upon the labors of others. It needs no argument to prove that such was not the design of the founders of free government on this continent. The men of a hundred years ago laid the corner-stone of Republican government with their own hands, and reared upon it a plain, simple, unostentatious superstructure, intended to guarantee freedom and fair play for all.

Time and progress would naturally change many features in a country so extensive, diversified and enterprising as ours. Such changes, the result of regular law, and of an advancing civilization, no sensible man objects to; but honesty belongs to no particular period, and should never be laid aside or be permitted to be crushed out by the viler portions of society.

Our earlier government was essentially an honest government; under which the people desired a fair return for their money, in the shape of good laws honestly administered, without favoritism, and without peculation? Our later government is thoroughly a thieving government, under which the people get no return for their money, but bad government, wicked devices, villianous laws, favoritism, bribery, gift-taking, and every imaginable form of corruption, with a climax of enormous and unjust taxation.

The world has never seen a more patient body of men than the taxpayers of the United States. They have paid, and paid millions upon millions, in county, city, state, and national taxes; and what have we to show for it? The public debt of the citizen is greater to-day than it was at the close of the war, ten years ago. It must be kept in mind that the national debt, (a small portion of which has been paid off, though still amounting to the enormous sum of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars,) constitutes but a part of the onerous taxation which has been levied upon our hard working people, to be squandered through county, city, state and Washington city Rings.

What have the people of Allegheny county, and of the city of Pittsburgh, to show for the millions that have been literally wrung from their hard earnings during the last ten years? Almost nothing, but a fetid gang of corruptionists, living upon the spoils. And so it is elsewhere. The corruption is almost universal; from President Grant down through every petty officeholder, it has become so notorious that concealment is scarcely deemed a virtue among Republicans. We say Republicans. We are justifiable in so saying, for during all this period, Radical Republicanism has had the control, the shaping of the laws, the appointment of the officers and the laying on of the taxes. History will surely place the responsibility where it belongs. The party which has been in unrestrained power, with more than a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress, and a Radical President in harmony with the grabbers; with nearly every State under the Radical heel, cannot shift the responsibility in the slightest particular. To the Republican party it belongs, and the Republican party must be given proper credit for every good act performed by them as a party; but the distinterested historian will find little to commend among the mass of bad acts and the terrible evil consequences for which Radical Republicanism must be held responsible.

The evil has been done, and every taxpayer is now suffering the consequence and must continue to suffer for some time to come. The effects of bad laws and corrupt practices, when carried to the extremes witnessed in the United States under Radicalism, are not to be dissipated like a fog before the morning sun. Would that they could be. Patience, labor, and forbearance, are needed to tide our country over its pecuniary and moral troubles. We have noticed a few mean pitiful slings on the part of some of our Republican exchanges and prominent papers, charging the Democratic party in Pennsylvania with being in power now without having done any good thing for the people. It is the old game of the wolf up the stream taking the lamb to task for fouling the water below. Whatever good it may be in the power of the Democracy to effect, when they are put into possession by the people it would be folly to expect that years of Radical misrule are to be corrected in a day; but what a satisfaction it will be to the country to know that honesty is again coming to the front; that it will go up to par; and that Radical rascality will sink to zero, and out of sight. We may never recover wholly from the shock which free government has encountered under Republican rule; but, under decently fair management much of our pristine glory may be recovered. Let the hideousness of Radical misrule be kept before the people. Let honest men of Democratic principles be selected to to remedy it.

NOT REQUIRED.

Governor Hartranft, it would seem, has been imposed upon by Sheriff Kirkendale of Luzerne county, in relation to the demonstrations of the coal strikers, in sending large bodies of armed troops to Hazleton. The Harrisburg Patriot says:

The inhabitants of Hazleton are astonished and indignant at this unprovoked demonstration of military force in their town. They declare that they have been libelled in the statement of the Sheriff of Luzerne county, who never by himself or through his deputies made any effort to suppress the disorders of which he speaks, and who never made his appearance in their midst. They assert at the same time that the statements of the Sheriff did not justify the precipitate action of Governor Hartranft. Upwards of one thousand citizens of Hazleton have signed a remonstrance protesting against this military display and appealing to the Governor to withdraw the troops. The signers of the remonstrance are not miners but the citizens and property holders of Hazleton who know how small has been the necessity for this display. If they were at all alarmed at the rumors of mob violence they would welcome the arrival of the soldiers and approve of the course of the Governor. Notwithstanding the appeal of the citizens of Hazleton preparations are being made for a prolonged occupation of the town by military force. While it is apparent enough that no disorder exists which the civil power cannot suppress if vigorously exercised, and that the employment of the military is not required by the exigencies of the situation, the Governor will incur a grave responsibility if the presence of the soldiers should bring about the very condition of things which all are anxious to prevent. If the troops are kept in the field as a mere menace it will deeply irritate the miners instead of allaying the disorders, and they will soon be pursuaded that the military force is exhibited, not for the preservation of the public peace, but in the interest of one of the parties to this dispute. After resisting so long it is unfortunate that the Governor should have been persuaded to send this military expedition to the coal region at a time when the necessity for it has become least apparent.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Kenton, Ohio, Democrat, warmly advocates the nomination of Hon. George H. Pendleton for President.

THE latest explanation of it is that Hawley and Kellogg "were knifed by the administration because of their evident growing disregard for party dictation."

ARE the Administration orators satisfied now that the bloody shirt business has played out, and that it is time to fold up that sanguinary garment and put it aside forever.

THE introduction of sewing-machines into the Massachusetts penitentiary is creating quite a disturbance on the outside. It is said to inflict much hardship upon the needy people who thus are brought into competion with convict labor.

THIRD term stock received a tremendous "bounce" on Monday, but it was not in exactly the direction hoped for at Washington. Doubtless the kitchen organ thinks there are lots of "weak-kneed" Republicans in Connecticut.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE President is reported to have characterized the abandonment of the Senatorial expedition to Mexico as an act of great cowardice on the part of the Senators, and denounced their fear of press criticisms in the strongest terms.

BEN. WADE gets a good snubbing from the New York Times, that journal insisting that a much stronger man can be nominated for Governor of Ohio than one who is unable to comprehend the changes that have taken place in public opinion in the last ten years.

A COLORED gallant in Asbury, Warren County, N. J., who made advances to several white women, probably under some mistakon notion of the Civil Rights bill, has been treated to what Tom Paine called "a balmage of tar and a hyeroglyphic of humble feathers."

THE Virginia Legislature has before it a bill appropriating $10,000 for receiving and placing upon a suitable pedestal the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, presented to that State by his English admirers. Resolutions have also been passed authorizing the Governor to proclaim a public holiday when the statue shall be unveiled, and asking Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Home, M. P., through whom the gift comes, to take part in the exercises of dedication.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) News alluding to the impolicy of placing a Southern representative on the Democratic ticket in 1876, says:

"Let aspiring Southern men keep in the back ground for the present. The South cannot be sacrificed to any man's ambition. A southern man as first or second on the Democratic ticket for the next Presidency would sink it to the bottom of the ocean. The South can get along well enough with two Democrats from the North and West in the place of Grant and Wilson."

THE election of three Democratic Congressmen in Connecticut out of four gives us still another State in the House of Representatives in case, by the throwing out of the votes of Southern States, the election should go into that body. There are thirty-eight States in the Union. Twenty are necessary for a choice, and the Democrats have now twenty-two. They will probably carry California, which will make twenty-three. This is a comfortable margin that will cover all chances of accident.—Cin. Enquirer.

SIR D. L. SALOMONS has written to the British Foreign Office complaining that he had been obliged to pay "collateral inheritance tax" upon some bonds of the State of Pennsylvania left him by his uncle. The Foreign Office declined to interfere, holding substantially that if British subjects invest in foreign securieties they must take them subject to whatever charges foreign governments have imposed, and with the distinct knowledge that they have no right to complain should such charges be altered or added to.

WE pity Mr. Blaine for the fact that he has been chosen as the latest victim on the altar of political gabble. The game is to hold him up before the public as a straw man, while the real man will appear only at the assembling of the Radical Convention. But Mr. Blaine need not worry over the loss of the nomination. It could do him no good if he had it, and he will find that in the wilds of Maine he can have life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness under Democratic sway quite as well as if he himself were President.—Troy Press (Dem.)

THE result of the State election in Connecticut, says the Lancaster Express, is another note of warning to the leaders of the Republican party in this State to proceed with great caution in the nomination of candidates for the ensuing campaign. It needs no prophet to tell us that our success will depend upon not only the strongest and best candidates which can be placed in nomination, but their manner of nomination must also be above the suspicious of the intrigue by which it is well known nominations have in the past been secured.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "Prominent Ohio Democrats, now here, state that the great significance of the Democratic triumphs in the local elections in Ohio should not be lost sight of in the general rejoicing over the greater victory in Connecticut. The success in such a Republican stronghold as Cleveland and the large majorities rolled up for the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati, Columbus, and other cities of that State are all spoken of as unerringly indicating a Democratic triumph in the general State election to be held this fall, with a majority ranging from 20,000 to 30,000."

WE have to record the death of two members of the present House of Representatives—William Bardsley, Republican, of the Seventh district of this city, and Charles Willett, Democrat of Oakford, Bucks county. Both were serving their first term. Four members of the House died before they were qualified, viz.: Messrs. Hunter, of Armstrong; Batdorf, of Berks; Wolf, of Centre, and Farrer, of Washington; and Fagan, of Philadelphia, died a few days after he took his seat. Thus seven members, elected in November last, have passed away. The five vacancies made last winter were filled in February, and the two vacancies made yesterday will be filled in November next, —Phila. Times.

IT is the delight of some younglings of little wit to delve into the early history of famous old gentlemen a half a century their seniors, and by way of gracing their old days, recount some story of their youth. When Ohio was a territory, its present Governor was a young man of established military renown. A decided martinet, he held his men in excellent training, as will be seen by the following anecdote prepared expressly for the occasion by the Cincinnati Commercial: "Captain Allen told his men that when he gave the command to fire it must be done promptly, and all at once. 'Present arms,' says Captain Allen. Pop went a musket. 'Make ready.' Pop went another. 'Fire,' says Captain Allen. Pop, pop, pop. Captain Allen straightened himself up to his full height, and said: "You—have—played—hell,—now,—have't—you?" "

How they sometimes manage in London to fleece the unwary was recently brought to light by a Parliamentary committee investigating the deft manner of placing foreign loans in the market. It seems that some years ago the Central American Republic of Honduras wanted to raise several millions as a railroad loan. The firm of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Anglo-German bankers, who were once closely connected with our own Erie Railway, undertook to negotiate the loan. At their instigation, a certain Mr. Gutierrez, an unknown clerk in some London shipping-house, was appointed Minister of Honduras to England, and went into copartnership with a clerk of the bankers. Another of their clerks was made trustee of the loan, and thus the two clerks managed about four millions of dollars, of which the Honduras Governor received an infinitesimal amount, and now flatly refuses to pay anything. The loss falls on the public, as the shrewd bankers have long since unloaded.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE CANAL QUESTION.

[Utica Herald.]

It has been our privilege to obtain an exact knowledge of the views of ex-Governor Seymour on the all-absorbing topic of canal frauds and canal reform. Governor Seymour has been largely responsible for the present excitement. He has for years taken an active interest in the prosperity of the canal system of the State. This winter his attention was drawn to the paralyzed condition of its trade and the pressing necessity for prompt, vigorous steps for its revival. Such examination as he has given the matter convinces him that without the reform contemplated, and other measures equally radical, the commerce of the Erie Canal will disappear entirely. He instances the crippled condition of the canal forwarders at the present time. Numbers of the largest operators among them have failed during the past four years, and those that still remain to transact the forwarding business on the canal are doubtful and hesitating, in the presence of the risk and the uncertainty. These forwarders find the greatest difficulty in obtaining credit; and the general distrust of the business community is but the natural sequence of the recent developments regarding the profits of canal forwarding. On this ground the ex-Governor is strongly favorable to a reduced toll sheet, for a short time at least. He has been once or twice before the Canal Board to give them the reasons why he is so earnest in this proposition. The theory of the special message of Governor Tilden, that the canal forwarders are partners of the State in a sense and that the State is dependent upon their continuing to transact this business of its canals for what profit it may receive from them, exactly accords with Mr. Seymour's view. He is very clear as to the fact and the enormity of the canal frauds. He is confident that the State can save $2 by investigation and honesty where it will lose $1 by the proposed reduction of the tolls. He considers the whole system of extraordinary repairs a vicious and extravagant one, and believes that the canal has now reached a state of repair which will justify the abandonment of this system at once and everywhere. The Ex-Governor does not look upon the present movement as one against any individuals, and mentions no names in connection with the frauds which he clearly understands and explains. But many millions of State money that have gone to dishonest contractors might have been saved by a conscientious watchfulness on the part of the State officials. He speaks of the veto power as especially powerful to head off the canal thieves. That clause of the amended constitution which enables the Governor to veto any clause in an appropriation bill, without endangering the passage of the whole measure, will be especially serviceable hereafter in the midst of an honest Governor to prevent canal peculation. The ex-Governor has an enthusiastic confidence in the present occupant of the executive chair. He describes Tilden as one of those "ugly honest" men whose determination for reform is aggressive and uncompromising. He dwells upon that clause in the special message in which Tilden informs the public that he intends to investigate these canal frauds himself. Tilden is an experienced and tireless investigator. He means what he intimated in that expression. He will know all about these things personally and thoroughly. He will not rely upon either commissions or committees.

EX-SENATOR WADE.

HE DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR—A PRETTY GOOD WIND UP.

[Special to N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Ex-Senator Wade, who is now here, has written a letter to a friend in Ohio declining to be a candidate before the Republican convention for the governorship and saying that under no circumstances will he enter the canvass. The following are his reasons for declining:

"First—Because I am not qualified for the great struggle that is before us. For two years past my voice has been so used up that I have not been able to make a speech, and it is worse now than ever. And this reason of itself is all-sufficient, as you will agree. Second—It has ever been a fundamental principal with me, and never yet violated, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; and, in accordance with this principle, I early took a solemn oath that I would never stump the public for or in favor of an office which I was to fill. Even if I were able to do so that oath would bar me. I never yet solicited any mortal man for an office; it would be too humiliating. I would sooner beg for old clothes These you will say are very old-fashioned ideas; but if this glorious government is ever ruined it will be by office-seekers.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful,
Free and easy, but not bold,
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young, and not too old;
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy,
There is mischief in her dimple,
There is danger in her eye.

She has studied human nature,
And is skilled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma,
As the mistress of all hearts;
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
O, a maid is sometimes charming,
But the widow all the while.

Are you sad? how very serious
Will her handsome face become;
Are you angry? she is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb;
Are you mirthful? how her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out;
She can lure and catch and play you,
As the angler does the trout.

Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bald and wise,
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love-looks in your eyes—
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all,

THE YOUNG MAN WHO WAS "SHOOK."

[Detroit Free Press.]

"What I want to know," said a white-headed young man of twenty, as he stood before the sergeant in charge of the Central Station yesterday, "what I came here for was to get some advice."

"Proceed," said the sergeant.

"You know Nancy Thompson, don't you?"

"Never heard of her."

"Well, she's a widder, over forty years old, and I've been boarding there.'

"Yes?"

"And we were engaged to be married."

"Whew!" whistled the officer.

"I don't blame you," continued the young man in a broken voice. "I am only twenty and she's forty, but a man can't always tell when he's going to make a fool of himself."

"And you fell in love?"

"I did that, and as soon as we get through talking I'm going out to hire some one to kick me over to Canada and back! Yes, sir, fell dead in love—loved a woman of over forty years."

"And what followed?"

"What followed? Why, what allers follows? I'm human, same's anybody else, and when I love I love like a locomotive on a down grade. What do you think I did in just six weeks by the watch? Went to the theatre sixteen times, out sleigh-riding twelve times, had three parties, went to three lectures, and took her out to eat oysters ten or eleven times. Fact, sir,—cost me near $200."

"But it was all for love," replied the sergeant.

"I thought so; and what else did I do? Bought her a $40 watch, a $10 bracelet, a $5 ring, a $7 set of jewelry, a new dress, and gave her a $5 gold-peice with a hole in it! Yes, sir; I drew $500 from the bank—every red I had—and used it all up on her?"

"And then?"

"She purtended to love back, and when I squoze her hand she smiled and smiled and looked heaps of love at me. She'd lean on my arm, talk about Cupid, and git off poetry by the rod, and it was plainly understood that we were to be married in June. Oh, she knew her biz, and she slid around me as the Bengal tiger does around a lamb!"

"Did she break the engagement?"

"Last night," said the young man, swallowing the lump in his throat, "she told me she'd been trifling with me all along. She said she was engaged to another man, and she could never be more than a sister to me. I tell you, sergeant, you could have knocked me down with a straw! I braced up after a while and called her a hypocrite when she called me a white-headed idiot, and the boarders threw me out of doors. Five hundred dollars gone, and I'm a wrecked man."

He blew his nose and wiped his eyes nd continued:

"I don't want to drown myself; the water's awful cold, and perhaps I can get over this. I want them presents back, and I'll go to Muskegon and try and forget her. It's wrenched me all to pieces, and I can never love again. Were you ever shook, sergeant?"

"No, never."

"Then you don't know the anguish—the griping around the heart. It cuts like a knife, and all I can think of is being laid out in a coffin, my right hand holding a bunch of roses and my left resting on my heart."

"You are young; you may outgrow it."

"I may—I may, but it's so awful sudden, and hits so hard that I feel as if I'd fallen from a house. Go to the house, sergeant, and see if you can get them things back. If I'm alive I'll be around again to-morrow, and if I don't come you may keep the things for your kindness. I'm white-headed, but I'm tender-hearted, and I want to retire behind some barn and sit down and think."

And he retired.

PERFUMES.

The trade in perfumes in this country has grown from small beginnings to immense proportions. The favorite perfume, taking all the world into the circulation, is the attar of rose. It is produced in modern quantities in Persia. The name comes, we believe, from there. Turkey, however, now sends abroad far larger quantities than Persia itself. The distillation and manufacture of attar of rose is a large and important branch of industry of Adrianople. In the northern parts of the country the produce of 1873 exceeded by thirty-five per cent. that of the previous year, the quantity distilled being some 121,875 ounces, valued at about $400,000. It is chiefly exported from Philipopoli to England, France, Germany and Austria; and recently, merchants in the United States and Germany have opened correspondence with firms in Adrianople, with the view of establishing agencies to further extend this branch of commerce. They now import it direct from the producing district of Roumania. Great care is necessary in the culture of the roses for distillation, and the prevailing temperature affects the crop seriously. Attar is largely adulterated before it reaches the consumer. It sells in New York at about seven dollars an ounce. The highest-priced perfume is the oil of ylang ylang, signifying the flower of flowers. The price paid is two hundred and fifteen dollars in gold per pound. The flowers only grow in the Phillipine Islands. The yield does not exceed a couple of hundred pounds a year. France, however, is the most extensively engaged in the production of general perfumery of any country in the world. The south of France and Piedmont, mainly: Montpelier, Grasse, Nismes, Cannes, and Nice figure largely. The two last named are of the most extensively engaged in the violet culture, and alone furnish an annual growth of about 13,000 pounds of violets. A harvest of 100,000 pounds of orange blossoms is produced in Nice, and Cannes is accredited with 200,000 pounds. It takes 500 pounds of orange blossoms to produce about two pounds of the essence, which is termed neroli oil. This oil sells in New York at wholesale at fifty dollars per pound. Cannes also produces about 9,000 pounds acacia blossoms. The magnitude of the perfumery industry in France is such that from there half of the world is supplied. One distillery in Cannes annually uses 140,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 140,000 pounds of rose leaves, 32,000 pounds of jessamine blossoms, 20,000 pounds of violets and 8,000 pounds tuberoses, as well as a vast quantity of sweet herbs. This, without taking account of the operations of the hundreds of other distilleries. The lavender flower grows in the south of France and is also distilled. The Orient still holds a place in the perfumery world. The oil of the patchouly flower, which grows in East India, sells here at $45 per pound for the finest, while the poorest costs $30. The oils distilled from spices, such as cassia, form ingredients in numerous perfumes. Numerous oils distilled in various parts of the world are in use as ingredients, among which are bergamot, lemon, melisse, angelica, and a large number of others. Not a little of East India gum myrrh, and olibaum, is used in preparing incense for churches.—[Baltimore Gazette.

JEWELRY BY THE BUSHEL.

THE SULTAN'S GEMS.

From a recent letter from Constantinople to the Providence Journal we quote: "The accounts which are given of the riches which are hoarded in the palace have the savor of the tales of the Arabian Nights. Beyond doubt a vastdeal of wealth in the form of diamonds and precious stones, is accumulated there. The ostentatious display by the Shah of Persia of his wealth in this direction, on the recent tour of visitation with which he favored Europe, is well known. Among a profusion of jewels on his person, accustomed to wear a cap heavily embroidered with diamonds and fastened at the front with a brilliant of enormous size. On the occasion when the Sultan was to receive him as his guest, the grand staircase and the corridor leading to the audience-room were in anticipation of the arrival of the Shah, ordered to be laid with heavy Smyrna rugs studded all over with diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, so that the royal visitor was obliged to tread under his feet the evidences of greatness which he wore on his head. The Sultan received him, as he stepped upon the staircase, in a plain dress, wearing his usual simple fez of scarlet cloth, and without personal ornament of any kind. A neat bit of sarcasm for a barbarian. Any visitor at Constantinople can procure a firman from the Sublime Porte to visit the imperial treasure-house at the old Seraglio, where he will see more wealth in jewel-studded trinkets, diamond-mounted sword-hilts, belts, scabbards, horse-furniture and caparisons, cups, vases, articles of Eastern workmanship and single stones of immense value, than would buy the crown jewels in the tower of London twice over. A specimen of the contents of this [illegible] in the form of a golden throne set with precious stones and which were formerly a present from Persia, is to be sent to our Centennial Exhibition. It was one of the contributions of Turkey to the Vienna Exposition. Just now it is the fashion for the women of the harem to make costly presents to the Sultan. These presents are usually something in the direction of the national armament. The mother of the Sultan, who seems to have a head for business, has the credit of inventing this substantial form of feminine blandishment. Some fine pieces of artillery have been thus contributed to wake up the royal favor.

THE CADIZ WINDOW-BOX.

A correspondent of the American Builder, writing from Cadiz, thus describes an architectural novelty which he thinks would soon become popular if introduced in this country:

"It is a sort of glass box to hang outside of your window and sit in. It is not a bay-window at all, but a much cheaper and better contrivance to serve a similar purpose. The windows of the houses here are large, with French casements opening on hinges; outside there is a floor about two and a half feet in width, with its inner edge resting on the stone sill, its outer edge being supported by a bracket. On three sides of this floor a light wooden panelling rises about as high as the top of a chair, and above that, in the winter season, are glass sashes, extending to the roof of the little box, which is just a little higher than the top of the window to which it is hung. In warm weather, which prevails the greater part of the year in Cadiz, the glass sashes are removed, and fresh linen awnings of blue and white stripes or bright silken curtains take their place. The effect is beautiful, and a man who has seen it, as I do at this moment, with the mischievous eyes of a fair senorita peering down at him from behind her fan, is not likely to forget the Cadiz bay-window nor the Cadiz fan, which affected Lord Byron so seriously half a century ago.

"The perch is simply a five-sided box, hung up in front of the regular window, which takes the place of its sixth side, or cover. It is portable, and can be taken off and put on at will. It is usually hung in the second and third stories of a house, sometimes higher, but never in the ground floor, as bay-windows usually are. In bad weather it is simply closed, and serves as a double protection without interfering with the regular window at all. It is common to fit inside shutters to it in summer to shade the interior from the blazing tropical sun. As all large houses have a number of boxes at the different windows, the effect upon the street is highly picturesque. The passer-by might easily fancy himself an actor, walking down the stage of a very long narrow theatre, for the amusement of several hundreds of dark-eyed spectators occupying the double row of proscenium boxes above."

[For THE POST.]

"DANCING."

A REPLY TO FLIP MAGILDER

Yes "eight hands round," dance while you may,
And blithely pass the time away;
Why not enjoy while on the earth,
Its harmless pleasures, harmless mirth?

Then "eight hands round, all promenade,"
Ere youth be past, ere beauty fade;
While young may you enjoy life's cheer,
And make the best of living here.

This life is short, and when 'tis done
The other life will be begun;
'Tis then the "time to dance" will end;
That life will none in dancing spend.

And many dances then, we know
Sink down to Hell's eternal woe,
And none will think of dancing there,
In that dark dungeon of despair.

Ah, no! to such we well may say,
The "time to dance" is life's short day;
Then join the giddy dance and song,
Your "time to dance" may not be long.

And some—alas! we fear but few—
Who dance and play as worldlings do,
May find eternal life at last;
Their "time to dance" will then be past.

Those serving in the courts above,
With Godly fear, and perfect love,
For such amusements will not care,
Nor crave such recreation there.

Search well the revelations given
Concerning the employ of Heaven;
Then tell what songs the ransomed sing
When they in dancing serve their King.

Again; in candor tell if you
A dancing Christian ever knew,
Who chosen had the better part,
Was "born again;" was changed in heart.

What Christ like man in doubt has been,
Nor knew that dancing is a sin?
He loved it in his sinful state;—
What then he loved he now will hate.

To dance! to play! how can we please
Or honor God in acts like these?
Not soon by living thus shall we
Transformed into Christ's image be.

Conformed unto the world are they
Who love to dance their time away;
Whom thus they serve, the scriptures saith
Shall pay the wages "Second death."

But let us try a final test;
With you the matter then must rest:—
Would Jesus dance, then dance, for He
In this would bid you "follow me."

His people walk in ways He trod,
And follow thus the Son of God;
They seek to tread the good old path
Untrodden by the heirs of wrath.

Oh! if you live as worldlings do,
The wrath of God abides on you:
If you the world's amusements choose
You must eternal life refuse.

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

CRIMES ON THE OCEAN.

STARTLING ADVENTURE ON A VOYAGE TO INDIA.

The following startling incidents are said to be strictly true. We copy from an English paper the deposition itself of the hero of the story. He says:

My name is Austin Gray. I am an Englishman, and the son of a clergyman. Two years ago I met and loved Miss Flora Locke, the young and beautiful daughter of an Indian officer. I became engaged to her and we were to have been married shortly, when her mother died, and her father wrote for his child to come to him in India.

In her desolation and sorrow, she could not endure the thought of the long voyage, unaccompanied, and I decided to be her companion, hoping that her father would give his consent to an immediate union on our arrival.

We sailed on the 15th of——, and for the first week of our voyage there was nothing amiss.

The eighth day out I noticed, for the first time, that the Captain—a coarse, but rather handsome man—appeared very much interested in my betrothed. I felt strangely uneasy at the looks of admiration he cast upon her from time to time, and finally mentioned my observations to Miss [illegible]

To my surprise, she turned very pale, and could with difficulty refrain from bursting into tears.

"I know it," she said: "he has looked at me constantly for the last three days, and seized every opportunity to speak to me."

I was very much annoyed at this. We were the only passengers on board, and Captain Gark looked capable of any crime.

A week after that Flora came to me sobbing and trembling, and told me that the captain had asked her to be his wife, and when she had refused, had threatened her with his vengeance. My first impulse was to give the rascal a good thrashing, for he knew we were engaged; but Flora was timid, and begged that I would act as if in ignorance of the fact. I consented, but was sorry for it afterward. It was only the next day that, walking the upper deck, I heard a low frightened cry, and saw Miss Locke endeavoring to escape from the arms of Captain Gark.

Without stopping to think of the consequences, I struck the villain a violent blow, which felled him to the deck. He rose to his feet immediately, however, and, calling the crew about him, commanded them to seize me and put me in irons. I resisted, but resistance was useless against so many. For six days I was imprisoned in the hold. I was scarcely allowed enough to eat, and was in constant darkness. On the seventh day I was brought in the presence of the Captain, and face to face with Miss Locke, who was weeping bitterly.

The monster then asked Miss L. which she would do—marry him, or see me put ashore on a desert island, at which they would arrive in a few hours.

Almost crazed with grief and anger, Flora told him that she loathed him, and would sooner die than be his wife.

"Very well, "said he, "then you shalt both be put ashore."

We did not believe that he would execute his threat but found that it was really his intention. At noon, that day, they cast anchor, and Miss Locke and myself were put into a boat and taken ashore, together with the captain and about a dozen of the crew. To my amazement I saw that the men had brought with them iron and various tools. I understood what it meant, however, when I saw them sieze my betrothed, and prepare to fasten her to a rock by a belt of iron.

The poor girl wept and implored them to have pity upon her; but the wretches had not the courage to disobey their master; beside, they believed her guilty of some horrible crime—I know not what. The captain had told them. At last, as they were fastening the last rivet that bound her to the rock, I succeeded in bursting from those that held me, and seizing a sword, sprang to her rescue. It was useless. My sword was dashes from my hand by a gigantic sailor, and in a few moments more I should have been a dead man, had not the captain commanded him to forbear.

"Do not hurt him," he said, "We will leave him get his sweetheart free, and then—they can starve together." The whole company then took their departure, leaving, as if in mockery, two days' provisions.

I was so worn with my imprisonment that it was a long time before I could rise and try to release my bride. I resolved to loosen one of the rivets which bound her iron belt to the rock, if possible, with my clasp-knife.

I worked for hours, but with very poor success. Poor Flora was in a terrible condition; fright and despair took away her little strength, and she was barely conscious most of the time.

By noon, next day, she was free, but I despaired of her life, even if we should be rescued, for she was so weak.

The provisions which they had left, we made last three days, but at the end of that time made up our minds to die, for there was no fruit upon this dreadful barren island, and though we scanned the horizsn daily we could see no ship.

The sunset of the fifth day, however, Providence sent the good ship Albatross to our rescue. Under the kind care of the captain and the passengers we both recovered. We reached India in safety and were married immediately. I returned to England last week, but on trying to find Captain Gark found that he had disappeared. I mean to find him and punish him before I return to India.

So ends the most remarkable statement of facts we ever heard. The paper from which we make this extract adds that the police are on the track of Captain Gark.

THE LICK REVOCATION.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[San. Francisco Examiner, March 29th.]

Last Thursday, James Lick sent in a communication to the Trustees of the Lick Fund, asking them to reconvey the property in their hands for him, and alleging as a reason for his change of mind, that he had acted hastily and without due consideration, that the instrument of conveyance was full of errors and that its provisions could not be carried out. After a consultation on Saturday morning the Trustees sent a reply to Mr. Lick in which, after citing the circumstances under which they became Trustees they closed their letter as follows:

After consulting legal counsel, we are advised and are satisfied that we have no power to resign, nor have we any right to convey to you "the subject of the trust."

Whilst at all times we shall be pleased to receive your suggestions as to the execution of the trust in any and all respects, we shall continue to perform our duty faithfully according to our best judgment, and with all practicable speed. We remain, very respectively, Thos. H. Selby, D. O. Mills, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, John Earle.

It will be noticed that only Mr. Newhall (absent from the city at the time) failed of the Trustees to sign the letter.

On Saturday vening a rumor was circulated through the city that Mr. Lick had recorded a revocation of his great gift deed. A visit to the Recorder's office revealed the truth of the report. In the revocation he says that he acted hastily, inconsiderately, and under the effect of mental depression, caused by failing health and apprehension of a speedy departure from this life, and "I was thereby induced to neglect the making of suitable provision for persons having natural claims upon me, and the effect of said instrument so executed, is to postpone the accomplishment and realization of the objects and purposes of my beneficence, as mentioned in said instrument or indenture, and I have [illegible] my own life; and, whereas, several of the beneficent purposes that I have long desired to accomplish are so imperfectly provided for in said instrument or indenture, that such provisions as are therein made, if not positively illegal, are at least of such doubtful legality, and involved in so much uncertainty, that in the event of my death the same would be a fruitful subject of litigation between my heir-at-law and next of kin and the parties claiming or to claim under said instrument or indenture, thereby endangering the final accomplishment of my wishes and the wasting of the estate in costs and expenses:

"And whereas, I am desirous of making further and more suitable provision for those persons who have natural claims upon me as aforesaid, and at the same time of resettling and declaring the objects and purposes of my bounty, so as to avoid all questions for doubtful legality and uncertainty; and of making such definite provisions of the carrying out and effecting those objects and purposes, as will enable the same to be accomplished within a short period, and if posible during my own lifetime.

And whereas, my returning health will, I trust, enable me personally, in connection with such other trustees as it is my intention to appoint carry out the objects of my bounty:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, the said James Lick, do hereby revoke and annul said instrument or indenture hereinbefore referred to, and all the powers and authorities, rights and interests, conferred by the same upon the said Selby, Mills, Newhall, Alvord, Howard, Otis, and Earl, or upon any or either of them, or upon their survivors or appointees, as well as all the trusts or uses declared or attempted to be declared or created by the same and every part and portion thereof.

Hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever the said Selby, Mills, Newhall, Alvord, Howard, Otis, and Earl may have heretofore legally done, under and by virtue of said instrument or indenture prior to the date thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1875.

JAMES LICK.

Such is the end of the great Lick Bequest. It is something fearful to contemplate the columns of newspaper praise which has been lavished on Mr. Lick for his "princely generosity" throughout the civilized world, all for naught. A dreadful waste of raw material. This last eccentricity of Mr. Lick is a clear case of

"When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a saint would be,
When the Devil was well,
The Devil a Saint was he."

A FEW days ago, while a gentleman residing at Wilmot, N. S., was absent from his home, the children, who were left behind, were startled by the appearance of a large wildcat, which suddenly dropped in upon them. The man's son, a boy of nine years of age, with great courage, caught up a billet of wood and assaulted the animal, finally killing it.

[illegible] of the cashmere, each three-eighths of a yard wide, before the knife pleating is added; for ladies of medium height each side is about a yard and three-fourths long. These sashes are sewed in with the belt and the top of the back part of the over-skirt, and are lapped or crossed over each other twice, making two pairs of drooping irregular loops and two hanging ends. The effect of these trimmed and carelessly draped sashes is very good, as they form voluminous yet slender drapery, extending far out behind and almost to the end of the dress skirt, yet adding nothing on the sides. We commend this overskirt for grenadines, for summer silks, and for the rich black silk costumes worn this spring. It is also suitable for lawns, Swiss muslins, percales, batiste, and the dressy French cambrics that require frequent washing, as, notwithstanding its appearance of intricate and elaborate drapery, it is a simple design, easily taken apart, and as easily put together again.

The walking skirt worn with this black cashmere sacque and over-skirt is of black gros grain, trimmed with ruffles and knife pleating.

VARIETIES.

Wide rich fringe with fanciful headings trim the basques and over-skirts of two-thirds of the French dresses imported this season. Lace-like crocheted headings are on some, while others have the broad latticed headings of the fringes usually seen on Canton crape shawls. There are also braid fringe of silk or wool in many new designs.

Worth refuses to abandon jet trimmings, and uses them on all his handsome black silk dresses, over dresses and wraps. Pingat uses it very sparingly, preferring the popular Titan wool braid for trimming the rich wraps for which he is famous.

Among the most stylish over dresses are tabliers and fichu-jackets made of alternate stripes of Titan braid and beaded yak lace. They are ornamented with a sash and bows of double-faced satin ribbon, black on one side, and pale blue, cream; or scarlet on the other.

Batiste of pure sheer linen is now imported in pale rose, light blue, and navy blue for suits, wrappers, and children's dresses. It is trimmed with open English embroidery done in white on the garment. The suits of fine lawn are charming for afternoons in summer. Morning wrappers of pink or blue batiste are Gabrielles, with basque backs and sometimes shirred waists. They have insertion and edging in rows down front and back, and a flounce on the edge is also embroidered.

Byron or sailor collars of the dress material or of the silk used for trimming are on many new dresses. Sometimes there are two collars, one of the plaid wool like the basque, the other of silk like the sleeves. Other Byron collars of silk are made of fine knife pleatings laid around the neck, while still others are rows of crimped pleating passing downward, and alternately of silk and wool.

Many plaid basques and over-skirts are cut bias, and each plaid is made to meet in every seam.

Cravat bows of silk like the dress or its trimming are made of two long loops, two ends, and strap, all laid in the finest knife pleatings. Other cravat bows are merely the silk doubled plainly. Three or four such bows trim the front of basques.

The newest plaid suits are shades of green or of blue. These are shown only in very fine camel's-hair and in the Louisine silk. The popular plaid suits are of gray or beige brown shades. The gay Madras plaids, with colors copied from bandana handkerchiefs, are as largely imported as were Dolly Varden goods two years ago. They are in all fabrics, from cheap ginghams up to fine twilled silks, and promise to find favor at the watering-places. At present they are pronounced too gay for city streets.

AN ACTIVE SEA MONSTER.

Captain Rand, of the schooner Morning Star, on the voyage from the Galapagos to San Francisco, put into Sarina Cruz for wood and water. While lying there one morning, as the waterboat was going ashore, an immense fish was seen swimming about the schooner. Its great size astonished every one, but as the captain had attacked whales he did not scruple to assail this monster, and having a harpoon, bent it to the boat's painter and let drive. As soon as the fish took the iron it set off for the mouth of the harbor, pulling the boat through the water at a pace that made the foam curl high over her sides and threatened to dip her by the nose every moment. Every now and then the fish would sound, which compelled all hands to rush astern to prevent the boat from following the monster. As it was, the mate, who had a blubber-knife in his hands, would thrust away energetically; but, though pierced by a hundred wounds, the fish kept on, seemingly proof against death. The situation of the crew now became critical. They had reached the mouth of the bay and were in a fair way of going out to sea; but as they were about cutting the line a lucky stroke made by the mate with his blubber-spade put an end to the monster. Having killed it, the sailors were anxious to have a good look at their victim. It was accordingly hauled ashore, and, the tide going out, was left "high and dry" on the beach. It was evidently a fire-flare, a fish of the

[illegible] stylish suit. Correspondents who ask for hints on such subjects cannot do better than follow this model. White Swiss muslin and organdy dresss to be worn by young ladies of graduating classes are made up in this fashion. The sashes and flounces of muslin dresses are edged with Valenciennes. The waist appropriate with these shirred tabliers is a shirred basque puffed lengthwise, and made shorter behind than before. This will be the popular waist for white muslins and black grenadine dresses.

HENRI TROIS SACQUE WITH BOUFFANT OVERSKIRT.

The Henri Trois sacque may be made up in black cashmere, and used as the wrap that will complete a variety of costumes, or it may be made of silk or wool material of any special suit, and belong to that alone. The shape is popular, because it is becoming to all figures, and it will be found to be an improvement on similar garments worn last season. The front slopes gracefully to a point, but is not of the exaggerated depth lately worn; the back is shorter than the front, but is long enough to cover the tournure. The broad side forms known as the English back are fitted close to the figure, outlining it in the way now in vogue for all wraps. The neck is heart-shaped, and it is an easy matter to close it high around the throat, and add the stylish Byron collar. The sleeves are of the usual coat-shape, with cuffs. The trimming used in the garment illustrated is yak lace, headed by a bias band of gros grain, above which is a curled row of Titan braid; this trims the seams of the back and the edge of the garment. Some of the most stylish sacques have length wise rows of Titan braid more than an inch wide down the back and front from four to eight rows are used.

The bouffant over-skirt is made of black cashmere, and trimmed with knife pleating of the cashmere or of fringe. A single width of wide cashmere almost makes this deep apron, as a small gore is then added below on each side to give fullness, and the straight selvedges extend up over the tournure. The apron, when trimmed should reach almost to the foot; the sides are shirred lengthwise The bouffant back is made by two sashe

man got off the ice and stood on the top of the house, but immediately fell through a skylight in the roof, falling on some girls who had gone to the top floor to escape the water. A scene immediately ensued, the girls roaring "Burglar!" and "Murder!" Their father appeared from the next room and an explanation followed.

A SAILOR'S ANTICS.

A sailor named Spicer has lately been performing such marvelous exploits at lofty heights on the masts of one of the vessels in the Vallejo (Cal.) harbor that crowds of spectators have been attracted to the wharfs. The other afternoon, as the vessel was leaving port, an unusual number of persons assembled, and he exhibited some of his feats for their benefit. A local journal says: "While the ship was in motion, which rendered the undertaking much more hazardous, he ascended the foremast to the truck, where there was an upright wire about 10 inches in length. He bent this down, and was soon standing upon the truck, swaying back and forth with the motion of the vessel. He then took his hat off and hung it upon the wire, and, while standing upon that giddy pinnacle, he doffed both his shirts and hung them also upon the wire. In this cool and airy position he bowed in the four points of the compass, and then quietly putting on his shirts and hat again, he came down the rigging on the run, amid the loud cheers of his companions. Although a large number of seafaring men have visited this port from time to time, Spicer is a little ahead of them when there is anything daring to be done."

VARIETIES.

THE first green peas of the season were shipped from Charleston on the 31st ult.

AN unrepealed law has been discovered in Rhode Island, forbidding the election of lawyers as town deputies.

THE increased cultivation of beet-root in Europe is said to be seriously affecting the West India sugar planters.

MISS SALLIE FRELINGHUYSEN, youngest daughter of the New Jersey Senator, is going to marry a son of Bancroft Davis.

MRS. MARY SELLERS and Mrs. Barbara Babb of Milton, Mass., are probably the oldest twins in New England, being 85 years of age.

AT Gloucester, England, recently, a man was fined by a magistrate for stealing a ride on the railroad, and as the man was very poor, the magistrate paid the fine himself.

THE buds on the trees have come out as regular "swells" already. Each one is on a little "burst" of its own at present, stimulated by the spring weather.—[N. Y. Mercury.

THE Brooklyn Argus conveys the melancholy intelligence that "Beecher is good for three weeks more." It also predicts that the rebuttal testimony, summing up and charge to the jury will take up all the time to the first of July.

"WOMEN'S Rights" do not seem to be popular in some parts of New York. A lecture on that subject attracted an audience of one person at Cayuta, a few evenings ago, and at Penn Yan not a single auditor appeared.

MRS. JEMIMA SETZER, of North Carolina, has smoked a pipe and drunk strong coffee ever since she can remember, and she is as hearty at 95 as she was eighty years ago. The only time she was sick was when she smoked the first pipe.

THE most popular of the hymns sung by Sankey, the vocal partner of Moody, the revivalist, has this chorus:

"Hold the fort, for I am coming,"
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to heaven;
"By thy grace we will."

"IF I had a donkey" has undergone some changes since the Boston poets began to try to improve it. This is the latest form in which it appears:

If I had an animal averse to speed,
Do you think I'd chastise him?—no, indeed!
I would give him some oats, and observe,
"Proceed—go on, Edward."

To clean white ostrich feathers take four ounces of white soap, cut small, dissolved in four pints of water, rather hot, in a large basin; make the solution into a lather. Introduce the feathers, and rub with the hands for five or six minutes. After this soaping, wash in clean water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

JENNIE JUNE says the novelty in jewelry consists of exquisite cameo sets, cut in conch-shells and very delicately mounted. The pure tints and semi-transparents harmonize well with the prevailing sentiments in dress, and though the fashion is, and is likely to remain an exclusive one, for it is choice and somewhat costly, without the solid value of gold or diamonds, yet it is very charming.

THE Baronne de Talleyrand, who is described as a lovely Circassian, with melting dark eyes and pearly white shoulders and arms, wore so many jewels at a recent costume ball in Florence, that she took a gen d'armes along with her to escort her. There were jewels everywhere on her Odalisque dress, which looked one shimmering cascade of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and Emeralds.

THE lunatics used to see hard times in the sixteenth century. In enlightened England, in 1591, "William Hacket, a fanatic, personated the Savior, and was executed for blasphemy. James Naylor also represented himself to be the Savior. He was convicted of blasphemy, whipped, and his tongue was bored through with a hot iron, by order of the House of Commons."

GOV. PACHECHO, of California, publishes a letter received by him from a firm of paint-brush manufacturers of this city, suggesting that he offer a reward for the skins of the squirrels which have become such a nuisance in the rural districts of his State. The tails of the little animals, it is said, furnish what is known as "camel's hair" in the brush business, and a market can be found for all that the farmers and their boys can produce.

A SCIENTIFIC journal on the Pacific coast says: A strange disease has attacked the chickens in this city, and the hen-roosts of a number of citizens have been almost depopulated. The malady attacks the birds in the night, and so rapid is its progress that before morning they have wasted entirely away, not a single feather remaining to mark where they roosted. Dr. Sheridan has been consulted, and he says the disease is known as Larcenti Chinersis, and is very common on the Pacific coast, to which region it is confined.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

GOV. ALLEN predicts a Democratic majority of 70,000 in Ohio at the next autumn election.

THERE will be no election for Senator in this county this fall. Senator Anderson was elected in 1873.

AFTER the flood the ark rested on a mountain. After Connecticut came Rhode Island.—Commercial.

Yes, but this modern ark rests upon an Island and a very small one at that.

A TELEGRAM from Harrisburg says that Hon. B. B. Strang will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer and will formally decline before the Convention meets.

PEOPLE who believe in retributive justice have a verification of it in the Millerstown fire of Sunday evening. A man undertook to run a faro bank and a confectionery in the same connection and the result was that forty houses were burned down.

THE Allegheny Mail regrets exceedingly that Gov. Hartranft has signed the bill repealing the local-option law, and the Philadelphia Press is exceedingly happy because he did sign it. Now the people will be anxious to see what the Republican State Convention will do about it.

THE clergymen of the city of Buffalo have adopted the suggestions of a letter from Mrs. Horatio Seymour, President of the Woman's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to preach one sermon a year in special support of the aims of that organization.

WHY should a man read THE POST?—Commercial.

Easily answered. Among the most important reasons why he should read THE POST is the fact that it never hesitates to expose Ring thieves, likewise, the falsehoods invented and circulated by their organ, the Commercial.

NOT less than three hundred millions of dollars have to be raised every year in this country to pay interest upon bonded indebtedness, and no reduction of the principal in sight. Greenbacks for currency would save twenty millions to begin, and greenbacks for bonds would soon bring the National debt within easy control To this complexion must we come at last.

WE are very sorry to see that rumors of Cabinet changes still prevail, even at the beginning of the warm season. Strangely enough we always hear that Secretary Fish is going to retire. He will be Secretary of State as long as Grant is President. This may be considered as oracular. No Secretary of State from New York ever died in office, resigned or was discharged, and yet New York has furnished as many Secretaries of State as Virginia has Presidents. Mr. Fish should be left out of the calculation hereafter when there is any Cabinet changes talked of.

MR. WADE DECLINES.

Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, declines to stand as a candidate for Governor of that State, and is very frank in giving his reasons why he will not stand as a candidate. These reasons are quite as amusing as they are frank. Two of these reasons he classifies and sets forth in unmistakable terms. The first one is as follows:

Why then, you will ask, do you hesitate to be a candidate? My answer is: Because I am not qualified for the great struggle that is before us. For two years past, my voice has been so used up that I have not been able to make a speech, and it is worse now than ever. And this reason of itself is all-sufficient, as you will agree.

We have been told by the Radical papers all along that the great merit in Mr. Wade as a candidate was the fact that he had a voice that would rival if not lay in the shade that of the venerable William Allen who rose up a couple of years ago to notify the public that the Democracy were coming back to Ohio more than three hundred thousand strong. But now Mr. Wade informs an anxious public that he is not able for a tussle with old Mr. Allen, who according to Radical authority, the Democrats were murdering by bringing him out as a candidate in 1873.

It now appears that Gov. Allen is not so old and decrepid as we were told two years ago. Mr. Wade realizes this—as Senator Morton realized it in 1873 when Allen drove him out of the State in a single speech. In short, Gov. Allen at sixty-eight is such a mighty host of himself that ex-Senator Wade the ablest Radical leader in the State is forced to acknowledge that he dare not meet him in the canvass. But Mr. Wade's second reason for not being a candidate is more amusing than his first. It is as follows:

It has ever been a fundamental principle with me, and never yet violated, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office; and in accordance with the principle I early took a solemn oath that I would never stump the public for, or in favor of, an office which I was to fill; and even if I were able to do so, that oath would bar me. I never yet solicited any mortal man for an office. It would be too humiliating. I would sooner beg for old clothes. These, you will say, are very old fashioned ideas; but if this glorious government is ever ruined, it will be by office-seekers.

It will be news to the politicians of Ohio to hear that Mr. B. F. Wade has never been a seeker after office. If he has not been seeking office for this last thirty years, his own party newspapers have badly misrepresented him. Why, he even imagined that he could be elected to the Senate in 1868 with a Democratic Legislature, and he besieged that Legislature for a week with such a belief in his mind. We are very much afraid that Mr. Wade has broken his oath unless he took it as late as 1870. He stumped the state openly for his Senatorial honors.

It no doubt strikes Mr. Wade and the Radical leaders generally that the Republic is in danger from office-seekers. But as long as Radicals sought offices and found them, it did not strike them as a particularly dangerous business. Rather it may be said that up to the fall elections of 1874, your Radical leader thought there was only one way to save the country and that was to secure office. Now however, they became alarmed at the business. In consideration of the fact that they are not likely to get any of the offices, their solicitude is perfectly natural.

BLAINE ON BEECHER.

A New York Republican journal, alluding to the appearance of ex-Speaker Blaine at the Brooklyn trial, makes the following statement:

There looked in for an hour or two yesterday on the Beecher trial the six years' Speaker. James G. Blaine, of Maine. It is impossible, in recalling Mr. Blaine's presence at the trial, not also to recall what Mr. Blaine was reported to have said about the scandal last fall. The ex-Speaker was then recorded to have said that "the Beecher scandal had cost the Republican party its supremacy; that too much progress was the trouble with the party. We had progressed through the negro and made him a citizen; we had progressed through the States and made them into provinces, and now this infernal scandal business threatens to exhibit Republican chiefs in the role of progressing clear through the family circle," and that the people would not stand it.

Mr. Blaine without any desire to injure the party of which he is a leader, touched a feature of the case which derives importance from the high character of the authority giving it publicity. All the parties connected with this scandal of the age, have been leaders in the Radical church, whose pens and voices made them champions of political theories as destructive to good government, as their views of social life were to sound morality. After a prolonged and bitter experience, the country has pronounced upon their outward and inward life as miserable failures and is fast returning to the old landmarks, which were very different from the political and social extravagances and eccentricities of the present day. The Baltimore Gazette alluding to the case states:

Mr. Blaine is to be thanked for at least seeing all this as plainly as we do, and for saying so. If we mistake not, there is one other bright-minded and disappointed man who feels it just as painfully in the heat of forensic contest as *did* the Speaker looking on as a spectator. We refer to the leading counsel for the defense—also a "Republican chief"—who, in his inner heart, must feel how grander and prouder might have been the ending of his professional life, had not Executive spite fustrated his legitimate aspirations to the seat of Marshall, and Taney, and Chase, than the wretched struggle in a sort of Brooklyn Quarter Sessions to help the great sensational Brooklyn preacher, accused of adultery, out of scrape from the very edges of which Mr. Evarts' instincts must recoil. And this, according to Mr. Blaine's utterances, and Mr. Evarts' conscience, is Republicanism," and these, "Republican chiefs"

A PARTISAN COURT.

The most humiliating confession we have yet seen is, that the highest court of the court of the country, will refrain from rendering opinions upon certain cases having a political bearing, until after the election. Does anybody doubt if these reserved questions would advance the interests of the Republican party, there would be any hesitation in making them public before the elections in the fall? If public justice is thus delayed at the prompting of partizanship, whether or part of the Judges themselves, or at the instance of Grant, it is equally degrading and infamous. The Supreme Court has forfeited the respect and confidence of the people, and must take its stand, until reorganized, on the same low level with the Executive and Legislative departments of government.

A PIOUS LAWYER.

As a rule lawyers are not pious, indeed the rule is so general, that exceptions are noteworthy. We have no inclination to investigate the cause, we can only lament the fact. Our grief finds some consolation in promptly recording the name of an exception. We find him in New York, where great and good men do most abound. His name is Shearman and the Sun thus describes him:

He was a flower of the Plymouth garden, a tender plant, nourished by the showers of weeping, and, besides, an attorney as sharp as a thorn. There was no legal trick that he did not know, for he had been the attorney of James Fisk, Jr., who might never have been so successful as he was in his projects for the development of our railway system if it had not been for the piety of Brother Shearman. There could not have been a better test of a highly pious man than that experience afforded. His brethren of the bar looked on in awe, his brethren of Plymouth with pious exultations. Brother Shearman whipped the Devil round the stump in the liveliest fashion, and refreshed himself after his exertions at the Friday evening meeting. He was also a very industrious man, running Jim Fisk and Plymouth Church one and the same time, being the attorney of the former and the clerk of the latter. None but a lawyer of his piety could have accomplished a feat so perilous; but Brother Sherman did it with graceful ease, and two continents looked on in astonishment. The English investors in Erie were compelled to acknowledge that such piety was a purely American product, and unexampled in the history of litigation.

That Brother Shearman joined a nature highly pious to a gift of prayer always available, was well known before the very distressing occurrences in Brooklyn; but only those who were admitted to an inspection of the depths of his soul knew what an ocean of tears these wells contained. It is impossible for Brother Shearman to cry himself dry. There is always a freshet in his heart. It never knows a dry spell, or suffers from a pump that will not work. The brethren can always rely on getting water there, even when everything else is parched. This is a quality of Brother Shearman which deserves, and must receive, a world-wide admiration.

THE PULPIT VS. THE PRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield of Philadelphia having exhausted the Gospel, and preached clean through the Bible, has turned his attention to the "Press" and insists that licentiousness is the rule and decent journalism the exception. It must be confessed that for the past two months much of the matter furnished the public through the columns of the press, has not been calculated to elevate or refine, but the Rev. Hatfield should not overlook the cause. He might advance the standard of morality if he devoted his spare time to the licentiousness of some of the preachers. The pulpit must come with clean skirts if it wishes to be efficacious.

MINOR NOTES.

GRANT will be fifty-three years of age the twenty-seventh day of the present month.

THE friends of Hon. Hiester Clymer will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

A BILL is before the New York Legislature requiring street railroad companies to furnish every passenger with a seat or receive no pay.

THE Utah Northern Railroad company have determined to extend their road immediately, 30 miles adopting the route via Soda Springs, Utah.

THE new usury law in Georgia is avoided in the rural districts by the sale of corn at one dollar a bushel for cash, and for one dollar and a half on time.

THE ex-Confederate General, Joseph E Johnston, has been chosen to act as chief marshal at the North Carolina Centennial of Independence, on the 20th of May 1875.

MISS ADA LOVEJOY (daughter of Owen Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist), who has for some time been postmistress at Princeton, Ills., has just been removed from the office.

EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, was serenaded a few days ago by the Democrats of Houston, Texas, and in responding expressed great surprise at the material growth of the State.

ACCORDING to a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Star, "Mr. Mackey is tired of journalism, and will sell his two-thirds interest in the Commercial, of Pittsburgh, at a very reasonable figure."

J. ROSS THOMPSON, a son of ex-Chief Justice Thompson, deceased, for many [illegible] is about to relinquish his extensive practice for the purpose of entering the Presbyterian ministry.

IT is understood that no more accounts of Southern outrages will be received by the Department of Justice at Washington until the opening of the fall campaign in Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE N. Y. Tribune tells of the Rev. John Norman, a colored preacher in Topeka who fancied that the Civil Rights bill allowed him to steal chickens—an error which will cost him his personal liberty for some time to come.

THE recent vote of Connecticut was the largest ever cast by 1,584. The vote for Governor on Monday was 44,301 Republican, 53,785 Democratic, 2,809 Prohibition; total, 101,009. The Democratic vote exceeds that of last year by 7,000.

WE beg of the honest Republicans throughout the State to take the management of the coming Republican State Convention into their own hands, and not, through indifference, permit it to go into the hands of selfish place-hunters.—Lebanon Courier (Rep.)

AMONG the voters at a Bristol (R. I.) town meeting the other day was a man named John Bullock, aged one hundred and four years. He boasts of voting for Washington at his second election, and has cast a ballot at every Presidential election since that time save one.

THAT Republican tidal-wave which failed to put in an appearance in Connecticut, Monday, pleads a satisfactory excuse. It was engaged in Michigan rolling up that 15,000 Republican majority for the judges. Next time we shall have to arrange for two waves.—Springfield Union.

THE story that Grant has refused Gen. Fitz John Porter's application for a rehearing is denied, and the statement made that the case has been referred to the Attorney-General and Judge Advocate-General. It is not easy to see, however, wherein this differs from a rejection of the application.

A YOUNG lady performed the remarkable feat of walking from Nashua, N. H., to Lowell, a distance of fifteen miles, a week ago, while in a somnambulistic state. She was clad only in her night-clothes and a waterproof. She has been laboring under religious excitement for some time past.

PRESIDENT POTTER, of Yale College, recently gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money, and do good with it; love God and your fellow-man."

THE New Haven Journal and Courier, one of the leading Republican journals in Connecticut, ought to know what the matter was in that State, and its explanation is as follows: "We have been fairly and soundly beaten in a square, stand-up fight. There was no contention in our ranks, no pretense of 'apathy' on either side, and no reason why we should not have beaten, except the very good one that we didn't have votes enough."

THE Little Rock (Ark.) Republican (Rep.) says of the recent Federal appointments in that state:

In commenting on the injudicious Federal appointments in our State we presume that the dissatisfaction felt was simply local; but by glancing over our exchanges we find that it was widespread, extending over the entire State. There is not one of the Republican journals of the State that does not unqualifiedly denounce them."

PINCHBACK, after a great deal of trouble, succeeded in getting Senators Cameron and Morton to take dinner at his house when they were in New Orleans, and meet the "representative colored men." It is said that Pinch poured the tale of his grievances in the distinguished Senators' ears, but they declined to endorse him, as they were "only on a pleasure trip."

GOV. SEYMOUR says: The reform which had begun was only the beginning. "It does not mean the canals alone, it does not mean State only; it means—with very great significance—the general government." In it all the sign of greatest promise was the answer which the people had made to this call for reform. Burdensome taxation had brought a time when men wanted retrenchment and would have it. An ebb in the tide of extravagance had come which would not be hindered.

"WARRINGTON," the well-known Boston contributor to the News, writing of "Grant and Grantism," in that paper, truthfully observes of Mr. Grant's party:

"If it lives, its head, body and members must be changed, and it must change its Southern policy and give up bayonet rule, and discharge the thieves; be thoroughly cleansed, renovated and drenched. What matters it then, whether it dies or not? A man may sentimentalize over his old punch-bowl or cane-bottomed chair, or the dead bouquet and worn gloves, but not safely or agreeably over the defective cesspool. A party which tolerates Grant or Grantism can do no good to anybody by living."

HERE is an interesting Third-term item: The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Repubulican writes: "A friend of mine, a sagacious politician, had a long talk with Judge Davis of the Supreme Court a day or two since, and in the course of the conversation that clear-headed man expressed the opinion that Gen. Grant not only wished 'a Third Term,' but that he would get the nomination next year from his party! This shows that it cannot be the 'mere moonshine' of some of the Republican papers, for Judge Davis is a keen observer, and this is his deliberate judgment."

A VERY interesting suit is in progress at Washington. Some caterers have sued the Speaker of the House of Delegates for the sum of $1,019, the amount of a bill for spring chickens, soft-shell crabs on toast, oysters, sandwiches, champagne, brandy and cigers consumed by the legislators in 1873. The Speaker claims that a lot of galoots have been eating and drinking on him, and he knew nothing about it. The plaintiffs, however, produced Speaker Campbell's orders to them, which present some racy suggestions about District legislation, as they call for whisky, fried chickens and "stag" in limitless quantities.

A ST. PAUL dispatch reports the consolidation of the Pioneer and the Press of that city. The Pioneer was originally a strong Democratic paper, but has lately been independent, under the management of Blakely, formerly of the Chicago Post. The Press has been bitterly Radical under Joe Wheelock, who came from Nova Scotia to Minnesota twenty years ago, and has made the Press pay enormously, through Government patronage, but Wheelock has laterly found that "organs" do not pay, as Radicalism is going by the board. The consolidation will doubtless produce a good independent newspaper.—Courier-Journal.

SOME idea of the means employed by the Republicans, in their recent frantic effort to Republicanize the State of Connecticut, may be gained by perusing the following from an appeal to voters in the Hartford Courant (Hawley's paper) published on the morning of the election:

"The next Congress will be Democratic by a majority of over seventy and the Democrats will have there sixty-eight men who served in the rebel army! Gen. Hawley was a Connecticut soldier! If he is re-elected, there will then be but twenty-six men who served in the Union army on the floor of the House! Sixty-eight to twenty-six! Freemen of this district! Is it not worth while to add one soldier to the Union side—to that pitiful minority of men who fought to save the country? Think of it!"

AT the funeral of Colonel James Page, on Saturday, says the Philadelphia Press, the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D. D., incidentally referred to a letter written by the mother of the venerable of the deceased to her son when a law student, which seems to have made a special impression on his mind. The letter was found among the cherished treasures of the deceased, bearing the following endorsement in his own hand, the writing almost effaced by time: "Be faithful to your God, be loyal to your country, be honest in all your dealings, be affectionate to your family, be true to your friends, and you will stand like a rock against the ocean." How faithfully he adhered to the the advice inculcated, all Philadelphia can testify.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS.

REPORTED ADVERSE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—A DECISION DEFERRED.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The statement is made upon excellent authority that the Supreme Court will not render any decisions of a political nature at this term of the court, postponing all such until after the fall elections.

This has given rise to a story which is credited in high quarters, that the Court has been polled, and a majority found opposed to declaring the Enforcement acts constitutional. The belief is that the court will sustain the views taken by Judge Bradley in the Louisiana case, from which an appeal was taken and the case brought into the Supreme Court.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

There has been an informal talk between some of the Pennsylvania Railroad people and the Pacific Mail directors, in relation to the former corporation using the spare steamers of the Pacific Mail Company in the American line of steamers between this port and Liverpool. Nothing definite has been agreed upon, but should the offer be accepted, it is stated that the American line will run alternately from this port and New York to Liverpool and Antwerp. —Philadelphia Commonwealth.

MUST STAND BY HIS WORDS.

[Chicago Times.]

Vice President Wilson is provoked because a recent interview of his with the Washington correspondent of the Times has obtained national publicity. In that interview he spoke frankly of the political situation, declaring his disagreement with the policy of the republican party in emphatic terms. From a partisan standpoint Mr. Wilson was injudicious in his remarks, for he ought to have known that he would be taken to task for their utterance. But they were none the less the honest opinions of an honest man, and as such they were printed in and commended by the Times. We regret, however, that Mr. Wilson has sought to explain away his expressions. To be sure, he has been taken to task by his party associates, but that fact should not change—and has not changed—his views. He spent several hours in trying to make Mr. Grant believe he had not turned traitor to his party, but that functionary was unable to understand how a partisan could hold opinions at variance with the avowed policy of his party, and Mr. Wilson, consequently, made little progress toward a reconciliation.

Mr. Wilson need not regret his words. They were words of candid criticism, calculated to do good to those who do not worship party above country. The Times has given them to the world, and Mr. Wilson will be obliged to stand by them.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Beaver Democrat records the marriage, in that county, of a couple aged sixteen and fifteen years, respectively.

MRS. ELEANOR CARSKADDON died at Pittston, Pa., on the 31st of March in the eightieth year of her age. She was the mother of eleven children.

A TRAMP was killed on the railroad near Huntingdon on Sunday. And still another passed in his checks some miles east of that point on Saturday.

A SIX year old boy named Malseed, whose parents reside at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, recently fell into a small stream near that place and was drowned.

WILKESBARRE is gradually setting in the quicksands that underlie it. According to a computation made on the brief period of eight million years the city will sink below the surface of the earth

Two children of Mr. Louis Wehn, of Johnstown, came near being suffocated by gas that had escaped from a defective pipe one morning last week but were fortunately rescued in time to save their lives.

THE dwelling house of Findley Cameron, near Strongstown, Indiana county, caught fire from a defective flue, on the 1st inst., and was burned to the ground. Loss not ascertained.

THE Huntingdon Monitor says: Daniel Montgomery, an old colored citizen of our town, died on Sabbath morning last. He was the father of twenty-four children, and all by one wife. He leaves surviving him a wife and several children.

CENTRE Hall, Centre county, according to the Bellefonte Republican, recently who in addition to his ministerial duties, ran a blacksmith shop, a couple of farms, a dry goods store, a drug store and a saw mill. Finding his duties too complicated and too arduous he just stepped down and out.

THE refinery of Hermann, Schonblom & Co., of Petroleum Centre, has been shut down, thus throwing quite a number of men out of employment. This was the most important business in that once flourishing place, and we are sorry to know that it has closed.

IN charging the Grand Jury of Greene county, Judge Wilson, said that the men who signed petitions for tavern license must be prepared, as they will quite likely be called upon to appear before the court and swear to what they had certified before men could be allowed to engage in this dangerous business.

WILLIAM MAGEE, engineer of the night express, A. V. R. R. was killed on Monday night, near Rimerton station. The engine struck a rock on the track, and [illegible] over the bank wrecking several freight cars attached to the train and crushing the engineer to death among the ruins.

ON Saturday last the body of the man who leaped from the Cincinnati express near Newport, Perry county, several weeks ago, and whose remains could not be found at that time, was discovered six miles east of that place, and on the opposite side of the Juniata river. From papers on his person it seems evident that his name was James Gylynis.

OHIO NEWS.

AN entire family in Harrison has been made insane by a stroke of lightning which hit their house.

A CHILD was born in Granville, Licking county, on March 12th, with two well developed feet on each leg.

PRAIRIE township, Holmes county, boasts of two very old men—Abraham Ditmar, aged 97 and William Lemon aged 95 years.

A SOUTH Bloomfield, Morrow county, pedagogue recently visited Columbus, got on a big drunk and was robbed of $132, the savings from his earnings for the last five years.

A YOUNG man of Canton who has picked up all the hair pins he saw lying upon the sidewalks for the past three months, now has a collection numbering 379 pins of all shapes and sizes.

SAYS an exchange: At an Akron spelling match the words were all given from Beechers' defense of himself and the ladies could spell every word, from "raggededge" to "paroxysmal."

REV. RICHARD GAILEY died at his residence at Lexington on Friday April 2nd in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The deceased was well known in Washington county Pa., and also in this city.

REV. JESSE SMITH died at his residence on Pleasant run, Fairfield county, February 24th, in his eightieth year. He had been a member of the Old Baptist Church for fifty-six years, and a minister forty-six years.

JAMES CARNES, a well-to-do citizen of Meigs township Muskingum county, committed suicide on Monday night of last week, by choking himself with a leather strap. The act was committed in an upper room of his residence.

DEATH has cut down several of the best known citizens of Muskingum county within a few days. Col. John A. Blair, Lewis Lemert (of Dresden), Alfred Matthews, William Schultz, and George Parker, (the latter the oldest resident citizen of Zanesville), have been called away from this life within a week.

SAYS the Zanesville Signal: Two little boys, one Elmer Clark, aged eight years, the other Frank Shifflet, aged six years, both residents of Mineral Addition, were crushed to death in a sand bank on Wednesday afternoon last. They were engaged in playing, as it is supposed, about the bank when it gave way, burying them under the sand to a considerable depth.

A BLUSHING damsel of Canton has received the attention of two swains for the past six months, and one day last week swain No. 1, procured a carriage and drove the maiden to a neighboring village to be married. Lover No. 2 learned of the incident, put on his "spruciest suit" procured a "hoss and kerridge" started in pursuit, over-took the couple as they were entering the village and induced the maiden to take a seat in his carriage and they were married.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

Continuation of Beecher's Testimony

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed in the Brooklyn City Court this morning at the usual hour;

INTERVIEWS HELD WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Mr. Beecher continued his testimony in substance as follows: I recall two conversations with Mrs. Moulton about Mrs. Woodhull; at one of these she referred to the enthusiasm which her husband and Mr. Tilton had for Mrs. Woodhull; at another conversation she asked me what I thought of Mrs. Woodhull, and I replied that my knowledge of her was only derived from what I had heard from others; I never said to her it was a duty she owed Frank to co-operate with him in trying to keep the story quiet; I never told Moulton I thought his wife should act with him in his endeavors to suppress the stories; I had a conversation with Mrs. Moulton about the story that I had alienated Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband, which I said I had never done; I said if I had, it was unintentional on my part and I was very sorry for it; during all my interviews with Mrs. Moulton she was incapable of accusing me of adultery, or of any crime towards Mrs. Tilton; she never did so by allusion or implication, and she never spoke of it being said by any person else; I never spoke to her of any conversation with her being my last; I never said that if Tilton published a letter of apology it was useless for me to try to live it down; she never said for me to go to my church and confess my crime and they would forgive me; I never said I had a powder on my desk, up stairs, and it would put me out of my trouble; this whole story is preposterous and false; I never told her I suffered the tortures of the damned, having to appear in my church with a cheerful face, in this connection or the relations imputed in this conversation; I said this in view of the manner in which Tilton was constantly bringing up the difficulty, and I said it should end or it would wear me out; this latter was in a conversation on May 31st, at their house; in October, 1873, Mrs. Moulton did not tell me Mrs. Tilton said she would sacrifice her husband rather than myself and for the sake of the church; at an interview I did say I had spent a sleepless night brooding over the troubles in the family; Mrs. Moulton never said I should tell the truth, as it would come out sooner or later; she never used these words to me; the first time I heard this was when I sat in the audience; I never said I could not confess, as my work would then be finished, that my family would be ruined and that my people would never forgive me; I did not see her on the 2d of June; on the 31st of May I saw both Mr. and Mrs. Moulton; I was not then lying on the lounge with a pillow and covered with an afghan or blanket; I never was so disposed of; I never said I saw no way out of it; that my life of usefulness was ended; nor did she suggest that I should go to church and confess, and that Frank would go with me; I did not say to her I never got any comfort from her or that she seemed to me like a section of the day of judgment; I never used such a comparison to her; she seemed more to me like a bank of Spring flowers; in all my conversations with Mrs. Moulton she never suggested or implicated me as having intimate relations with Mrs. Tilton; the topic never was referred to in any of our conversations.

The Court now took a recess.

After recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued.

Question—Now, Mr. Beecher, in all this matter between you and Tilton and Moulton going on from December, 1870, until the summer of last year, when was the first notice or intimation to you of a charge or of the use of the word "crime" in any conduct that you were charged with on the part of Tilton or Moulton? A.—It was conveyed to me through Mr. Redpath at Peekskill, and then only unless it occurred in the interview about the Bacon letter, but I do not think that word was used in that interview. The word "crime" was not used in the interview about the Bacon letter? A.—No, sir; aside from that, to the best of my recollection. If it did not occur then, my first learning of it was through Mr. Redpath at Peekskill.

Q.—Now, sir; was that the first notice or advertisement on the part of Tilton or Moulton that you were or were not to be accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton? A.—It was.

Q.—Now, in regard to any conversation immediately preceding or immediately following the publication of what is known as the Bacon letter, were there such conversations in which you took part and with whom? A.—Yes, I had conversations with Moulton; I had ceased to have meetings with Tilton. They were very rare, if at all, but with Moulton I had conversations during all the time of the counsel in March, 1873. I think it was 1873 or 1874, and in regard to the address which was reported in the papers purporting to be Dr. Bacon's address to the theological class, and in regard to the five letters, if there were so many or articles which Dr. Bacon published in the New York Independent, and then in regard to the reply which Tilton was preparing to Bacon.

Q.—The letter of Bacon was not shown you. Q.—Was not shown to me. I knew nothing of its contents except as they were represented by Moulton, and after the letter appeared; I was at Peekskill when it appeared. I think on Thursday I telegraphed to Moulton that I would see him next day at six o'clock at my house. There was some telegraphing between us. I came down on the two o'clock train on Friday and called at Cleveland's on my way to my house and found him in consultation; I then made the first steps toward calling an investigating Committee telling him the plan I intended to pursue,

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Q.—What was the end of the matter about its publication? Was there anything further about it? Was the subject renewed in any way? A.—I cannot say definitely. There was still, up to the very session of the Investigating Committee, more or less of an effort on the part of Moulton to accommodate matters. He thought that the publication of the Bacon letter had not brought things necessarily to a crisis. I thought it had, and he, with great assuidity, and with vehement zeal, thought that there could be a way struck out between extremes, by which we could all go clear even at that stage. I said we could not, that the thing must be pried into, looked into to the very bottom.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to what has been known as the West charges, was the text or form of them ever laid before you or communicated to you (handing witness a paper)? A.—No, sir; I don't remember ever to have read them. I knew what they were. I mean at the time, that is, I knew the ground they covered without knowing much about them particularly.

Q.—Now, in the Spring or early Summer, when the matter was first brought up, what did you understand the charges were confined to? A.—I understood that they were charges brought against Tilton for having slandered me in reporting that I preached to forty mistresses or some other number.

Q.—Now, in regard to the third charge or item that involved any relations with Mrs. Tilton, the imputation against Mr. Tilton of having made charges in respect to Mrs. Tilton and yourself, was there any communication to you in writing or otherwise of any other charge in that relation than the charge of improper advances? No, sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, did there come to be an investigating committee last summer. A.—There did.

The article clipped from this paper foreshadowing the nomination of Samuel Tilden for President was reprinted in Daily Post of June 4th 1876. The Daily of April 14 1875 bound with this number

fter it was appointed was an ap-
Q.—ou made to you from that committ-
plier a statement before it of your rela-
tes with Mrs Tilton. A.—There was.
Q.—Did you prepare and present to that
mmittee a statement on that subject. A.—
I did.
Q.—Is that the statement concerning
hich Moulton speaks as having been
d in part at least to him. He is asked
s question, "I saw him several times at
house?" A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—In regard to what? A.—In regard
the report which he should make to the
vestigating Committee of his church.
Q.—State whether he had had it pre-
red? A.—He read it to me, sir, from a
per what he proposed to say in regard
Theodore Tilton.
Q.—Was that the paper? A.—It was.
Q.—From which you read to Moulton?
—Yes, sir.
Mr. Evarts—I offer that paper in evi-
nce.
Mr. Evarts—Please look at the date of
is, Mr. Beecher, and then I will ask you
question. The date is Wednesday, July
, 1874. Now, was this prepared by you
ter your interview with Redpath at
ekskill, which was on Monday the 13th?
—Yes, sir.
Q.—According to Redpath's testimony,
u, in that interview with him spoke of a
tement that you were going to make.
this the statement? A.—Yes, sir, that
the statement that I was going to make.
Q.—And made after that interview? A.
Yes, sir.
Mr. Evarts—I will now read it, if your
nor please.
Mr. Evarts then read the statement of
r. Beecher to the Investigating Commit-
e, which is quite a lengthy document
d has already been published.
After eliciting further testimony relative
the action of the Investigating Commit-
e the Court adjourned.

MRS. TILTON.

N EFFORT MAKING TO ALLOW HER TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN.

The Tribune to-morrow will say: Mo-
es of delicacy alone have not kept Mrs.
lton from attendance on court since
echer went on the stand. She expects
succeed him on the witness chair or
rtainly to follow Mr. Cleveland as the
ncluding witness for the defense. Mr.
echer's counsel are unwilling to admit
at it is their fixed purpose to call Mrs.
lton, but from other sources of informa-
on it is known that such is their deter-
ination. It is known with certainty
at Judge Neilson has declared that he
ill permit Mrs. Tilton to testify if both
des will consent to it.
The defense recognize perhaps that pub-
c sentiment demands an offer of Mrs.
lton's testimony and they will make an
fer for two reasons according to Beech-
's friends: They want her testimony in
e first place, being satisfied that it will
orroborate Mr. Beecher in every impor-
nt particular, and introduce the needed
arration of circumstances under which
e defense allege that the confession and
ther papers were forced from her by her
usband. The second reason is that if
ey do not get her testimony it will place
e plaintiff in a position of excluding it,
nd this they believe will strengthen their
se before the jury and public. But
hether plaintiff takes this position or
ot, the direct testimony of Mrs. Tilton
nder oath will be given to the public.
Once during the testimony to-day
eecher broke out in his blunt way to the
ffect that Mrs. Moulton could not have
sed the expressions attributed to her, and
hen probably remembering that she had
worn to them in court he added, after a
ng pause, "Of her own accord." This
as lost on Evarts for a moment, but be-
g reminded of it by one of his associates
e called attention to it and tried to intro-
uce Beecher's explanation of his words,
t Beach objected and threatened to have
struck out, and Mr. Fullerton said the
eaning was clear enough and improper,
o Evarts desisted. The context shows
hat Beecher meant to imply that she had
worn in accordance with some other per-
on's wishes.
Some surprise was expressed at the or-
ers to the officers given by Judge Neilson
t the close of the morning session to see
hat the jury were not spoken to while en-
ged leaving the court. On inquiry
of the judge it appeared that Mr. Mor-
is had complained that some of the
lymouth members had been needlessly
olite in saluting jurors.
The direct examination of Beecher will
likely be finished to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Brooklyn
ity Court opened at the usual hour, when
Mr. Beecher's direct examination was re-
umed and soon concluded, when

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

was begun by Mr. Fullerton. The witness
estified: I have no custom of taking an
ath with the uplifted hand; when I was
efore the grand jury I presume I swore
on the Bible; I did not say there I had
onscientious scruples against taking the
ath in this manner; the witness then tes-
ified until recess relative to Tilton's loose-
ness in religion and his views on marriage
nd divorce, the same as heretofore pub-
ished.

THAT DECEMBER VISIT TO MRS. TILTON.

After recess the examination of Mr.
Beecher was continued.
Mr. Fullerton—I come now, Mr. Beech-
er, to your visit to Mrs. Tilton in Decem-
ber, 1870. By whom were you requested
to make that visit? A.—By Mrs. Morse
through Bessie Turner.
Q.—What did she say? A.—She said
that Mrs. Tilton had left her husband, and
was justified in so doing as she was ill-
treated at home; also declared that Tilton,
in his passion, had on one occasion struck
her (Bessie); that he had done more; that
he had made solicitations of an imp rop-
er character to her, namely, Bessie Tur-
ner, and that he had on two occasions done
it; that he had come to her bed and had
told her that it was just as much an ex-
pression of love and affection as a kiss and
caress.
Q.—What did you do when you received
this message? A.—I told her I would
come.
Q.—And did you go? A.—I did.
Q.—Where did you find her? A.—I
found her at her mother's.
Q.—Up to that time had the relations
between you and Mr. T. been frienely?
A.—I can scarcely say that we had been
intimate; there was external friendliness.
Q.—Now, whom did you find at Mrs.
Morse's when you went there? A.—Mrs.
Morse and Mrs. Tilton.
Q.—That was a memorable interview,
was it not, Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, sir.

CAUSE OF THE FIRST SEPARATION.

Q.—I want to know all that occurred
from the time you entered until you left
the house? A.—I entered into some con-
versation; I stated what had brought me and
I expressed some regret that there had
been any occasion for calling me on such a
visit; that there was a misunderstanding
between Tilton and his wife; Mrs. Morse
did most of the conversation and she in
her practical, incisive and earnest way
gave me some statements. She said
that her daughter had lived a life of great
unhappiness, subjected to great cruelty
and to deprivations; that her life with Til-
ton had become unbearable to her and that
she had come to the conclusion to separate
from him.
Q.—Well, can't you recall what she said
as to the nature of the cruelty; how it was
inflicted? A.—The violence of his temper
was one of the element, the failure to be
a good provider for her was another.
Q.—Well, what was the question under
consideration at the time? A.—They
wanted advice from me.
Q.—On what subject? A.—On the sub-
ject of perpetuating the separation which
had begun.
Q.—Did you believe what Mrs. Tilton
told you? A—The impression on my mind
was that they had made a true statement.

BEECHER'S ADVICE.

Q.—Did you predicate any advice to
what you had heard? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What was it? A.—That she should
see my wife who was a much better ad-
viser about domestic affairs than I was.
Q.—Did she see your wife? A.—She
did the next day.
Q.—What statements were made to you
or Mrs. Beecher the next day by Mrs. Til-
ton or Mrs. Morse? A.—None to us to-
gether.
Q.—Were they alone? A.—They were
made principally to my wife.
Q.—What occurred as the result of that
interview before you left? A.—Nothing
except that I prayed with them.
Q.—Well, I mean the result other than
that. What was the upshot of the inter-
view? A.—That we would go home and
talk over matters and let them know what
to give them.
Q.—You did go? A.—Yes, sir. My
wife went alone. We talked the matter
over more or less, I holding that it was
not best to break up the family relation,
she inclining, from what had been told
her, and which I did not hear to believe,
that Mrs. Tilton ought not to continue
living with her husband, and that was a
matter of some considerable interchange
of views between us, but in the last mo-
ment, as she had got her things on to go
home, she asking me what my last word
was, what I concluded about it, I wrote on
a little scrap of paper and handed it to her.
Q.—This is what you wrote: "I am in-
clined to think that your view is right, and
that separation, with settlement and sup-
port, would be the wisest?" A.—That is
it; I think part of it.
Q.—Now, what did Mrs. Beecher state
to you Mrs. Morse had told you with re-
gard to this disagreement? A.—I don't
think my wife told me the details. I
know she did not tell me details of her
conversation with Mrs. Tilton.
Q.—When was the direction of Tilton
that you should not call at the house? A.
—I cannot recall, sir.
Q.—Well do you think that you called
at his house after that injunction, and vis-
ited Mrs. Tilton and have forgotten it? A.
I certainly have forgotten it if I called.

TILTON CIRCULATES THE STORY.

Q.—Do you recollect of entering a com-
plaint to Moulton that Tilton had told
twelve persons of this most crushing
trouble? A.—I do not, with such a defi-
nite number and such a special and defi-
nite question?
Q.—Do you recollect that Tilton was
sent for to know whether it was true that
he had told that story to twelve persons?
A.—I do not know that he was sent for.
Q.—Do you know it was true that he
had told that story to twelve persons. A.—
I do not know that he was sent for.
Q.—Did not Tilton explain to you and
give you the names of the persons to whom
he had told this story? A.—No.
Q.—Didn't the mention of the name of
Mrs. Bradshaw as one of those persons?
A.—I don't recollect that he did.
Q.—Will you answer that he did not
mention the name of Mrs. Bradshaw. A.
—I will not swear that he did not.
Q.—Did he mention the name of Oliver
Johnson as one of those persons? A.—I
don't remember that he did.
Q.—Didn't he state in that conversation
that he had told the story whatever it was
to Joseph Richards? A.—I do not recol-
lect that he did.
Q.—I now call your attention to exhibit
No. 8; I ask you whether you think you
understood at the time of the receipt of
Mrs. Morse's letter these allusions therein
made to this recent and most crushing of
all trouble; and the fact that it was alleged
that Tilton had told it to twelve persons?
A.—I can't say from my recollection that
I did.
Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when
you were visiting Mrs. Tilton when Jos.
R. Richards came to the house? A.—I do
not recollect ever to have seen Mr. Rich-
ards in that house.
Q.—Do you recollect hearing that he had
been at the house at any time when you
were visiting Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not.
I may have seen him there; I have an in-
distinct recollection of seeing him, but
nothing that I can be positive about.
Q.—Have you no recollection of an oc-
casion when you were visiting Mrs. Tilton
when Mr. Richards came to the door and
opened it and found you in company with
Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, sir, I have none
whatsoever.
Q.—Now, then, I want you to state
whether, upon a certain occasion, when
you were visiting Mrs. Tilton, Joseph
Richards did not open the parlor and find
you in close proximity with Mrs. Tilton,
she retreating from you in haste? A.—I
recall no such scene.
Q.—The scene that my question occurred?
A.—I do not.
Q.—Mr. Beecher were you in the habit
of visiting Mrs. Tilton in the absence of
Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Give us an approximate idea of the
number of visits or their frequency. A.—
I should say in general that, with the
exception of one season, I went to see her
I should say once in two or three weeks,
unless there was some special reason for
going ottener. There was one season in
which I was requested, and that season I
went oftener.
Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton ever show any let-
ters that she wrote her husband before
sending them? A.—I think not, sir.
Q.—Are you certain upon that subject?
A.—I am not.
Q.—Did she ever read to you any letter
or letters which she had prepared to send
to her husband or parts of letters
relating to yourself. A.—I do not recall
any.
Q.—Were you in the habit of kissing
her when you went to her house, in the
absence of her husband? A.—Some times
I did and sometimes I did not.
Q.—Well, what prevented you upon oc-
casions when you did not? A.—It may be
that the children were there then; it might
be that she did not seem in the mood to
greet me in that way.
Mr. Beecher then testified at length rel-
ative to other interviews, after which the
Court adjourned.

NAW YORK, April 14.—The Brooklyn
City Court opened at the usual hour, when
Mr. Beecher resumed his testimony. The
entire morning session was taken up with
the famous retraction story and the deliv-
ering up of the letter to Mr. Moulton.
After recess Mr. Beecher's cross-exam-
ination was continued:
Q.—Mr. Beecher after you got this re-
traction from Mrs. Tilton, did you show it
to any one before you delivered it up to
Moulton? A.—I did not.

THE PISTOL SCENE.

Q.—I call your attention now to an inci-
dent that occurred at the interview when
this retraction was given up and I read
from your direct examination with a view
to asking you further upon the subject:
"After some little parley, I went to the
drawer where the letter was, brought it
out and handed it to him. He had been
sweating and had his overcoat on, and
about this point, perhaps, as I came back
with the letter he took off his overcoat, and
in doing so I saw the hilt of a pistol in his
pocket which he took out and laid on the
bureau without a word as I remember, and
put his overcoat on the foot of the bed."
Is that a correct representation of that
part of the interview? A.—I will not af-
firm it to be absolutely true. That is my
present recollection, although I am not
positive.
Q.—Did you think it at all extraordina-
ry for him to remove a pistol from his
pocket after taking his overcoat off? A.—
No, sir; I can't say that I did.
Q.—He made no threat? A.—No threat.
Q.—You recollect heretofore of making
a statement in regard to that part of the
interview? A.—I recollect of making a
statement before the committee.
Q.—See if this recalls to your recollec-
tion what that statement was (reading)
"He made no verbal threat, but he opened
his overcoat and with some emphatic re-
mark showed a pistol which afterward he
took out and laid on the bureau and I gave
the paper to him." Do you recollect
making that statement? A. I don't re-
collect that I did, but I presume I did.
Q.—Didn't you intend when you made
the statement I have just read to you to
have it inferred at least that the pistol was
taken out by Moulton for the purpose of
influencing your action with reference to
the retraction? A.—I don't recollect that
I did.
Q.—Why did you deem it necessary then
to introduce that pistol scene into the nar-
rative? A.—In order that I might give as
nearly as I could the picture that arose to
my memory.

THE SECOND INTERVIEW.

Q.—Was it not agreed between you and
Moulton that he should call upon you the
following Sunday afternoon to report to
you how Tilton received the return of that
retraction? A.—Very likely, but I have
not any remembrance of it whatever.
The witness here described the inter-
view substantially as in the direct testi-
mony of the examination.
Q.—Well you felt grieved that day at
something you had done toward Tilton?
A.—I should think I did.
Q.—What induced you to advise Bowen
that he (Tilton) could not or ought not to
remain on the Brooklyn Union? A.—
That he was a tainted man in his moral
habits.
Q.—Did you say one word to Francis D.
Moulton on that day about the accusation
made against you of improper advances to
Mrs. Tilton? A.—I denied it.
Q.—Can you tell what brought forth the
denial from you? A—The general con-
versation took that drift.

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

Q.—Did Moulton write these words of
his own volition at the head of this letter,
"In trust with F. D. Moulton?" A.—I
know nothing about it.
Q.—Did you not fear that he might have
said something there that you would not
be willing to father? A.—Well I hadn't
said it.
Q.—Well, he was to repeat it to Tilton
as a thing that you had said? A.—He was
to make a representation to Tilton of the
substance of that interview. He might
have made a mistake in the whole inter-
view, but I knew that he was a man of
discretion and would make a fair report of
my feelings with such specifications as
seemed proper to him.
Q.—Well, when this letter was written
on the first of January, had you made up
your mind then whether that charge was
made in good faith or in bad faith? A.—I
supposed that—
Q.—Had you made up your mind? A.—
I was proceeding to tell you sir.
Q.—Answer my question. You can tell
me whether you had made up your mind
by simply answering yes or no? A.—But
it is not true of the first part of the inter-
view and it is true of the last.
Q.—I don't understand your answer.
A.—That shows that I could not answer
it by yes or no. [Laughter.]
Q.—What was your conclusion? A.—
My conclusion was that Tilton had reason
for making the charge of improper ad-
vances; that he had evidence of it from his
wife that justified him in making the in-
quisition and accusing me.
Q.—Did you believe that it was obtained
through importunity when she was "wear-
ied with importunity and weaked by
sickness?" A.—I had no doubt that it had
been procured from her when she was
weak and sick and by persistent inquiry.
Q.—And you thought that she had told a
falsehood about it to Tilton did you? A.—
I certainly did.
Q.—Well, did you regard this letter of
apology as his composition or yours? A.—
I regarded it as his.
Q.—Then you gave his property to him
in trust? A.—He wanted me to make it
my property.
Q.—One moment—You gave Moulton's
property to Moulton in trust did you? A.
—I did not regard it as property, sir.
Q.—Didn't you put your name to the
paper for the purpose of authenticating
it? A.—I did not put my name to that
paper for the sake of authenticating its
contents.

MOULTON'S FIRST STATEMENT.

Mr. Fullerton then referred to Moulton's
first statement before the Committee, the
short one, and asked Mr. Beecher if it was
read to him. He replied in the affirma-
tive and said he made no objection to it.

THE BACON LETTER.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of the pub-
lication of the Bacon letter? A.—No, sir,
I don't recall it.
Q.—Did you learn in what form this
letter of January 1 was quoted in the Ba-
con letter? A.—Only that there was a
portion of it
Q.—Very well; you know what reference
was made, did you not, in this first state-
ment of Moulton in this expression "I
hold to-night as I have hitherto the opin-
ion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state
that he had committed an offense against
Mr. Tilton for which it was necessary to
apologize, for which he did apologize in
the language of the letter, part of which
has been quoted?" A.—I don't recollect
to have heard that sentence, sir.
The witness stated that he first heard of
this letter of January 1st, 1871, from Tracy
in December, 1872; afterwards he heard
the substance of it stated by Mr. Kinsella
when he called on him June 2d, 1873.
Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Beecher, I
call your attention to this first statement
of yours, dated July 15, 1874.
(To Judge Neilson.)—If your honor
please this is a long document, and it will
occupy more time that we have left.
The Court then adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

List of Acts Approved by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12.—The fol-
lowing acts of the last Legislature were
to-day approved by the Governor:
Act to provide for the appointment of a
State Board of Centennial managers.
Act to regulate the practice of medicine,
surgery and obstetrics in this Common-
wealth.
Act to provide for the election and ap-
pointment of trustees for State Normal
Schools and to further regulate their
management.
Act to authorize an additional law judge
in the nineteenth judicial district.
Act to establish a system of free bank-
ing and to secure the public against loss
from insolvent banks.
Act to repeal an act to prevent the voters
of this Commonwealth to vote every three
years on the question of granting licenses
to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain
and regulate the sale of the same.
Act to regulate the manner of increasing
the indebtedness of municipalities; to pro-
vide for the redemption of the same and to
impose penalties for the illegal increase
thereof; authorizing and regulating the
making of local appropriations to schools
commonly known as homes for friendless
children, to provide for the expenses re-
quired by an act entitled an act to provide
for the continuance and maintenance of
soldiers' orphans.
Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating
liquors, and for the preservation of order
at soldiers' encampments.
Act to provide for the printing and fur-
nishing the wrappers for the Legislative
Record.
Act to provide for the settling of the
claim of Emanuel Peters and John Laute.
Act to reimburse A. H. Waters for
clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers'
orphans.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—By the
steamer Mikado, Australian advices to
March 13th, have been received:
The steamer Helen M'Gregor, on a voy-
age from Grafton to Sydney, struck a reef
in which the steamer was lost and re-
mained on the reef an hour and floated off
and sank in deep water. The passengers
and crew were saved in boats, except one
boat load of eight persons were lost. There
are no hopes of the recovery of the missing
boats.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamer Gothenberg was lost in
Torres Straits on February 25. Only
twenty-two of the passengers and crew
were saved. All the officers were lost.

A COLLISION—ONE STEAMER SUNK—MANY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, April 12.—A Shanghai dis-
patch says that two steamers engaged in
local trade, came in collision, and the sud-
den sinking of one caused great loss of life.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WHITE MURDER.

TRIAL OF PHILIP MURRAY FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES WHITE AT ZUG'S MILL LAST SEPTEMBER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer
Tuesday morning, with Judges Ewing and
Kirkpatrick on the bench, the trial of
Philip Murray for the murder of James
White, was commenced. It is unneces-
sary to go into the history of the affair
further than to state that the shooting
was done at Zug's rolling mill in the
Ninth ward, this city, on the 3d of last
September, and that death resulted there-
from on the 11th of the same month.
The prisoner is a young man, almost a
boy, being but nineteen years of age. His
two brothers sat beside him during the
trial and appeared to take as deep an in-
terest in the proceedings as he did.
Upon being arraigned, Murray plead not
guilty, and the empannelling of the jury
began at once and was completed before
twelve o'clock.
Following are the jurors:
Chas. Wolfendale, Edwin L. Kline,
Martin McGovern, R. S. Means, John Ma-
gan, J. S. Pearson, F. W. Newman, H.
M. Dunlay, Thomas Rafferty, John Gaz-
zam, David Sloan, John Essley.
The Commonwealth is represented by
Messrs. John Coyle, A. G. Cochran and T.
M. Bayne, and the prisoner by Messrs. T.
M. Marshall and William Reardon. Mr.
Coyle opened the case briefly for the pros-
ecution. He said they proposed to show
that Murray had threatened to kill White,
and that the murder was unprovoked, and
concluded by stating that they would ask
for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

F. Hurley, a boiler at the mill testified of
hearing the report of a revolver; a moment
after saw White run, holding his hands to
his mouth, saw Murray run after him and
fire three or four shots, then walked out of
the gate and down Pike street; White was
a helper in the mill.
The cross examination was not impor-
tant.
Edward Fitzpatrick, another boiler tes-
tified to the same effect as Hurley. He
had not seen the first shot but saw Murray
following the retreating victim and shoot-
ing.
On cross-examination witness stated
that he did not know of any difficulty be-
tween the parties on that day.
Timothy Monahan, another boiler, was
sworn but his testimony was in substance
the same as that of his predecessors.
James O'Nil, Wm. Dimore and Cor-
nelius Monahan were all sworn, but their
testimony was all to the same effect as
that given above.
Dr. James Duncan testified that he had
been called and found White bleeding pro-
fusely from the mouth; was able to stop
the hemorrhage; was under the impression
that the carotid artery had been cut; had
nothing to do with the case afterward.
Dr. James McCann, one of the physi-
cians at the hospital at the time, described
the wounds and stated that White died
from the effect of them eight days after his
admission to the hospital.

THE WORST TESTIMONY FOR THE PRISONER.

Margaret McQwiggin, sworn—The two
Murrays boarded with me on Pike street
at the time of the shooting. On the 24th
of August they had had a fuss with White
at the river; when they came up from
there Phillip Murray came into the kitch-
en where I was working, and said that he
wasn't afraid of hell, and that he would
have White's life if it was ten years from
then; told him he must not talk that way
in my house. On the day of the shooting
White came to the house to get a hand to
work in the mill; some one called his at-
tention to Murray who was then coming
down stairs; Murray said: "Work for
that——. He repeated [illegible] times;
they had a quarrel in the street and went
away. White had boarded with me pre-
vious to this time; he had no friends here;
said he came from Falling Waters; he was
buried from my house; the boys buried
him.
John Flinn, sworn—Am a helper; work-
ed on the day turn; was not working that
day; went up to the corner of Fourteenth
and Pike streets, where there were several
of the boys loafing; there saw Phillip
Murray; heard him say that "White
would get his final decision in another
world, and that pretty soon," at the same
time looking up at the German clock; it
was then between eleven and twelve
o'clock; went to the mill and was fooling
with one of the men, when I heard a re-
port of some kind, but thought it was
some noise about the furnace; just then a
men yelled out, "Oh! Murray, Murray,
don't;" then I saw James White, with his
hands up to his face, walking away,
bleeding; I went to him when he sat down
on the scales; the other men had their
shirts off, and I went down Penn street to
get a doctor, but couldn't find one; Mur-
ray's exact words were, that "White will
get his decision in another world, and that
soon," at the same time looking up at the
clock; I never told this story to any one
except to Mrs. McQuiggin, only in the
lawyer's office.
Wm. Gray, another puddler, corrobora-
ted this testimony.
James Brown and William Power's also
testified but their testimony contained
nothing new.
Court opened at nine o'clock Wednesday
morning, Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick
on the bench. The additional testimony
adduced by the Commonwealth was unim-
portant.
Mr. Reardon, in opening for the defense,
stated that they would show that White,
who was a very powerful man, had pur-
sued a very systematic course of abuse and
tyranny toward Murray and had finally
succeeded in throwing him into a state of
desperation which caused the death of the
tormentor; that White had thrown
the prisoner into the river; had
beaten his brother; had hunted up
Murray in order to have a fight and that
the latter had been forced to fight in self-
defense, and instead of Murray making
threats, his brother had merely said that
they had better leave this part of the
country, because, they could not stay here
as long as White was about. As to the
threats made at the corner of Fourteenth
and Pike streets, Mr. Reardon said he
thought he would be able to prove that no
such threats were made and could not
have been made as testified to. He
thought the defense would be able to show
that the prisoner was not even guilty of
manslaughter.

THE DEFENSE.

Michael Murray sworn—I am a brother
of Philip Murray: he was born in Scran-
ton, Pa.; he will be twenty years of age on
the 18th of July next; he is the youngest
brother but one; I am twenty-seven years
of age; Philip left home last July and
came here; he came in consequence of an
invitation from his brothers; when he
came here he was in very poor health; he
attempted to go to work, and did at
Kloman's mill; he helped me six or seven
days there; he boarded at Mrs. McQuig-
gen's with me; then he went in Zug's old
mill; he was able to work there not very
long; after that he went to Shoenberger's
mill; that was about the first of Septem-
ber; he worked there but a short time,
only two heats, and took sick; the day be-
fore the shooting he knocked off and
wasn't able to continue his work; he came
home sick; on the morning of the shoot-
ing, the 3d, he was not able to go to work;
after the trouble between me and White I
was walking up stairs and met Philip
coming down; he saw my bloody condi-
tion; I went out on the street afterwards
with White; Philip came up to me and
told me to go to the house and not to fight
with White; he then went up to White
and said: "White, its a shame for you al-
ways to be fighting with my brother;"
White had two stones in his hand, and he
followed Philip closely, pushing him
along and said, "D—n you, I'll kill you
too;" Philip ran up Fourteenth street and
stayed away until White disappeared;
when my brother and I were up in the
room, between the time of ducking and
time of shooting; I told him we would
have to leave.

THREATS DENIED.

No threats whatever were made against
White; my brother had not been out of the
house since the day before, when he quit
work in consequence of sickness; Philip
never made any threats against White;
the latter threw a stone at my brother
while he was chasing him at the corner of
Fourteenth and Pike streets; I saw my
brother shortly afterwards; several others
were there; my brother was sitting down
there next to Wm. Powers; my brother
made no such remark as "White will get
his final decision, and that soon; it will be
in the other world;" my brother said he
would sue White; I told him to never
mind; my brother did not say, "White
will get his decision" and look up at the
clock; he did not look at the clock because
he couldn't see to tell what time it was; it
is very seldom that one can; I left Philip
at the corner by himself; when I saw the
crowd at the mill it was shortly after
twelve; the shooting was all over then; I
had known White from the month pre-
vious; I got acquainted with him at the
boarding-house; he was boarding there; on
the day of the trouble at the river I was
at the house when Philip came in; his face
was all swelled up and his clothes were all
wet; I didn't see what caused the injury,
but I was told the cause; on the morning
of the shooting I first saw White at the
corner of Fourteenth and Pike streets; I
didn't pass him at all; I went home by way
of a vacant lot; when I got home White
came in shortly after, and took a pickle off
the table and went out and had a conver-
sation with Mrs. McQuiggen; I was called
out by Flinn, and I went out, thinking it
was a friend from Scranton who wanted to
see me; it was then the trouble occurred
between me and White; when I was going
up stairs and met Philip, my nose was all
black, my face all swelled and bloody; I
told Philip of the fight with White; he
was a powerful man; my brother was

A MERE CHILD

along side of him; he was about six feet
two inches—the tallest man about the mill
except one; the reason I told my brother
to beware of White was that White had
pushed me off a curbstone with a pistol in
his hand, and said, "G—d d—n you, if you
and your brother don't leave this town,
I'll be the death of you both;" my brother
gave himself up to the officers.
Cross-examined by Mr. Cochran—I was
arrested after the shooting and impris-
oned; my brother was born in Scranton, I
think in 1856 or 1857; I can't tell at the
present time; father and mother say he
will be twenty years old in July next; am
not positive that Philip left home in July;
it might have been in June; when I came
down stairs after the difficulty with White,
I had a knife; I went out on the street
where White was; then White picked up
two paving stones; it was then that Philip
came out, and told me to go back to the
house; I am sure that White threw a stone
at Philip; there was a crowd there, but I
don't recollect any of them; when White
came to the house some one said he
wanted a "helper;" when I found out who
it was wanted a "helper," I said: "I
wouldn't work for that——."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon, until nearly six o'clock,
was spent in the argument of counsel,
Messrs. Coyle and Reardon speaking for
the prosecution, and Messrs. Marshall and
Cochran for the defense.
At six o'clock the jury retired and at
nine o'clock Court again convened to re-
ceive the verdict. At this hour the jury
returned to ask what they should do in case
they disbelieved a portion of the evidence.
They were informed that they were the
sole judges of the evidence. They also re-
ceived instructions as to what constituted
murder in the first degree, and after re-
ceiving the needed illumination again re-
tired and Court adjourned. A verdict of
murder in the second degree is expected.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

JAMES KELLY GETS HIS WORK IN ON THE ANNEXATIONISTS.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

In the Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday
the following decree was entered in the
case of James Kelley vs. the city of Pitts-
burgh, Henry B. Stoller, Wm. Turner,
Wm. Sloan, Wm. Fisher and John B. Mc-
Farland.
This cause came on to be heard at this
term, upon the bill, supplemental bill,
answers, report of the Master and evidence
and was argued by counsel and thereupon,
and upon consideration thereof it is ar-
gued, adjudged and decreed as follows,
viz: That the ordinance of the city of
Pittsburgh, entitled "An ordinance to
provide for the admission into the city of a
portion of Wilkins township," passed by
the Councils thereof, on the 12th day of
May, A. D., 1873, is null and void and of
no effect; that a writ of injunction be
granted, and is hereby ordered to issue
against the defendant, the city of Pitts-
burgh, perpetually restraining the said
city from levying taxes upon the lands of
the plaintiff mentioned in this bill, and situ-
ate in that part of the township of Wil-
kins described in the bill, and from col-
lecting any city taxes assessed thereon,
and restraining the said city of Pittsburgh
from exercising corporate or municipal
authority in pursuance of the aforesaid or-
dinance, over any part of said Wilkins
township described in the plaintiff's bill;
and it is further ordered that the city of
Pittsburgh pay the costs of suit, and the
Court fix the Master's fee at $400; and it is
further ordered and decreed that the bill
be diminished as to all the defendants,
other than the city of Pittsburgh. Per
Curiam.
The following exceptions were filed with
the decree.
And now to wit: April 9, 1875, the de-
fendants by their counsel, Geo. P. Hamil-
ton, Thos. S. Bigelow and J. F. Slagle,
except to the form of decree proposed to be
entered in the within case, for the follow-
ing reasons:
First—For that said decree purports to
be predicated in part upon the supplement-
al bill filed in said case, whereas said sup
plemental bill was not before the master,
nor considered by him, and was considered
by counsel on both sides as out of the case,
and for that reason no testimony was taken
in reference to it.
Second—That said decree in respect to
restraining collection of taxes is beyond
and outside of the relief prayed for in said
original bill.
Third—That no decree should be entered
as against the individual defendants, they
having never answered nor been ruled to
answer, and the Court having no jurisdic-
tion of the case in respect to the matters,
charged against said defendants in said
bill, and that the same should be dismissed
as to them.
The Court made the following order as
to the exceptions:
And now April 12, 1875, the first and
second exceptions above presented to the
proposed decree are overruled. The third
exception is sustained. Per Curiam.

OFFICER WOOD who was suspended for
smoking while on duty, sued Jacob Pas-
toria before Deputy Mayor Hoerr for as-
sault and battery. It is alleged that Wood
was playing policeman without authority,
and followed a little girl into the house to
find what she had in a bundle. Pastoria
then took up the case and laid the founda-
tion for the suit.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS—THE FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE COMPANY FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS — STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT—BOARD OF MANAGERS ELECTED.

The stockholders of the Allegheny Val-
ley Railroad Company held their annual
meeting Tuesday morning at the Central
office of the company on Eleventh street.
There were about thirty of the stockhold-
ers present. Robert K. Wilson, Esq., was
chosen Chairman, and W. P. Shinn, Esq.,
was selected Secretary. The minutes of
the last meeting were then read and ap-
proved, after which the Secretary pro-
ceeded to read the report of the President
and Board of Managers. The report is
very voluminous, but following will be
found a full synopsis:

PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS' REPORT.

The report commences with the state-
ment that the illness of the late President,
Col. Wm. Phillips, which terminated in
his death on the morning of April 4, 1874,
the day fixed for the last annual meeting,
prevented the preparation of a report for
the year 1873, and the present report there-
fore contained the proceedings of that
year as well as of 1874, up to December 31st

EARNINGS FOR TWO YEARS.

The earnings for the two years were as
follows:

	1874.	1873.
From freight	$ 1,833,336 27	$ 2,079,127 81
From passengers	508,189 26	651,522 49
From express	14,940 35	12,993 44
From mail	11,280 35	11,287 49
From rents	5,567 13	5,166 23
From miscellaneous	27,179 64	36,909 84
Totals	$ 2,392,472 60	$ 2,797,238 24
Decrease for 1874		367,706 24

EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS.

The expenses were:

	1874.	1873.
Conducting transportation	$ 375,106 00	$ 444,934 62
Motive power	365,725 62	466,441 61
Maintenance of cars	155,972 23	160,826 64
Maintenance of way	506,155 11	709,646 24
Total operating expenses	$1,380,638 96	$1,821,529 10
General expenses	90,145 77	111,393 81
Total expenses	$1,470,784 73	$1,931,911 91

NET EARNINGS.

This shows a decrease of total expenses
from 1873 of $461,128 21, and leaves the net
earnings at:

For 1874	$921,687 87
For 1873	760,325 30
Increase	$161,361 97

The period of depression continues the
report, in our traffic, resulting from the
financial panic of 1873, began in Decem-
ber, 1873, and continued doing the whole
of the past year, culminating in November
and December last, the earnings having
reached their lowest point in the month
last named. The accounts have been kept
separately for the three divisions known
as Main Line, Low Grade Division (Red
Bank to Driftwood, heretofore called Ben-
nett's Branch), and the Sligo Branch, and
the earnings, expenses and net earnings of
each are subjoined.

EARNINGS OF THE MAIN LINE.

The exhibit of the Main Line's earnings
for 1873 are $2,697,238 24, and for 1874,
$2,107,446 12, a decrease of $389,792 12.
The total expenses during 1874 were $1,-
285,686 37, against $1,931,912 94, showing
a decrease of $646,226 57. The net earn-
ings of the road in 1874 were $821,759 75,
against $765,325 30 for 1873, showing an
increase last year of $56,434 45.
The earnings of the Low Grade Division
and Sligo Branch in 1874 amounted to
$282,025 88, and the expenses to $185,098-
36, leaving the net earnings at $96,927 52.

CAUSE OF DECREASED EARNINGS.

The decrease in traffic has resulted from
the general depression of business which
has prevailed during the year 1874, and
which has been most severely felt by the
iron, coal and oil interests, upon which
your road is largely dependent for traffic,
whereby there has been not only a great
decrease in the volume of traffic, or of tons
and passengers moved, but has also com-
pelled a general reduction in the rates of
transportation.

A STROKE OF POLICY.

In June last a resolution was passed by
the board to the effect that after October 1,
1874, no officer or employee of the com-
pany should be interested, directly or in-
directly, in any contracts for material or
supplies furnished to the company nor in
any transportation lines or arrangements
on the company's road, nor in any indus-
trial enterprise or business, the products
of which are transported on the company's
road. Copies of this resolution were sent
to the parties indicated in it. Under the
operation of this resolution there was re-
moved a great ground of complaint from
shippers of discrimination in rates of
freight and supply of cars; and from par-
ties furnishing fuel and other supplies, of
favoritism in the letting of contracts for
supplies. All purchases are now made
for cash, to the lowest bidder offering the
class and quality needed, and rates are
made and cars supplied to all alike, with-
out discrimination or preference, and the
result is shown in the increased earnings
of 1874 over 1873.

PROSPECTS OF THE LOW GRADE DIVISION.

The report then refers to the opening of
the Low Grade Division, and says the
"local traffic of the Low Grade Division is
capable of great development, but it will
require time and capital, and the latter
cannot be had in large quantity until finan-
cial confidence is more generally restored.
The deposit of coal at and near Reynolds-
ville is of remarkable purity, and is said
to be equal for coking to the celebrated
Connellsville coal. Experiments now
being made in Eastern iron furnaces, with
coke as a fuel mixed with anthracite coal,
which appear likely to be successful, will
probably open a new demand for coke
which the Low Grade Division can most
readily and economically supply. Wells
are now being bored for oil, near New
Bethlehem, which if found in any quan-
tity, will add largely to the traffic of that
division."
The expenses of

ABOUT BABIES.

The Science of Health for April presents its customary store of hygienic treatises, embracing "Sun-light and Sun-bathing;" "Why our Women fade so quickly;" "Healthful Excursions;" "What I know about Doctoring," and many others. From a short article with the alliterative title of "Babies and Baths," by Mrs. C. F. Young, M. D., we quote a few paragraphs for the edification of young and inexperienced" parents. We know that this class among our readers are always yearning for an opportunity to test the efficacy of some new doctrine by experiments on the persons of their own offspring.

"'Look at my boy,' said a young father; 'see how hard his flesh is; his health is perfect. At one month of age this little one did hot weigh as much as when a day old. Bad management of the mother deprived him of his natural food. The nurses fed the baby with the usual preparations found at the drug stores, called infant food. The child did not thrive. As soon as the young mother could endure the fatigue of the journey, the sea voyage home to mother—our educated, sensible hygienic mother—was decided on. Baby we thought worth saving, though it seemed to us to be more dead than alive. It was doubtful if it could survive in the five day's voyage. Mother gave our wailing, wrinkled little starveling fresh cream from the milk of a healthy young cow. Warm, soft water diluted this cream to the consistency of good milk. Warmth from her hands and an open fire soothed the babe. Perfect fusion of voices was ensured, and perfect rest and sleep followed.

"'All the starchy, sugared, and other preparations of infants' food was put away as trash—better calculated to kill than to cure.

"'After a night's rest, an enema and a full bath of tepid soft water, with one dip in cool water, followed.

"'Then sleep, and food, and warmth, and sunshine, and quiet, and more sleep followed. Baby began to grow! and to crow and coo in the delightful baby language, and our hearts were full of joy. Mother, each morning with her own hands, bathed and dressed our darling. Each morning she lowered the temperature of the bath, the first one being one hundred degrees. In one month baby took the bath cold and came out of his rubbing-sheet pink as a rose. When well rubbed and molded by loving, warm hands, his flesh fairly glistened—it was so smooth and velvety.

"At fourteen month of age he welcomes his cold bath in the morning as pleasantly as he does his bottle of milk. As the strength increased the water was left out and his cream was diluted with milk, namely, he has pure milk, cream included! His teeth are coming. He is free from colds and croups. We intend to have him grow up without knowing the tase of flesh or stimulants.'

"We handled the child and measured its brain. Square built; broad shoulders; large back brain; born of healthy, vigorous parents; great tenacity of life—all the little one needed was a chance to live.

"There are thousands of babies whose vital powers would respond to favorable conditions as readily as this one, if nurses and doctors cared to think or reason."

FRENCH CRITICS OF ENGLISH ROWING.

The Paris Figaro gives a fanciful if not faithful account of the University boat race, in which it describes the crew as consisting of eight oarsmen and a coxswain, aided by a coachman (query, coach?), who rides on the bank to direct their movements, and it adds that this office is filled every year by the same person, although the occupants of the boats are annually changed. The same paper also contributes a story of an Englishman, now residing in Paris, in the enjoyment of a large fortune, for which he was indebted to his prowess as a member of the Oxford crew some years since. During the race his boat was apparently losing, when his uncle, shouting from the bank, promised him the hand of his daughter should Oxford win. Stimulated by the promise, Mr. Oxon induced his comrades to further and successful efforts, and he was rewarded not only by the hand of his cousin, but also by the inheritance of his uncle's fortune, which had been largely increased by his bets upon the race.

ARTEMUS WARD ON THE NEGRO.

FELLER ZITERSUNS: The African ma be our brother. Severil hily respectable gentlemen and sum femails tell us so, and for argyment sake I mite be induced to grant it, tho I don't believe it myself. But the African isn't our sister, and our wife, and our uncle. He isn't severil of our cousins, and all our wives relashuns. He isn't our grandfather and our aunt in the country. Scarcely. And yet numerous persons would have us think so. It is troo he runs Congress and severil other public grosserys. But we've got the African, or he's got us rather; now, what are we going to do about it? He's an orful noosance. P'raps he isn't to blame for it. P'raps he was created for sum wise purpose, like Bill Harding and New England rum, but it is mity hard to see it. At any rate, he's here, and it's a pity he kan't go orf sum whares quietly by himself whare he cood gratify his ambition in varis wase without havin an eternal fuss kickt up about him.

A JOINT-STOCK BONNET.

The young women in the Halifax works are certainly not pretty, but they seem to have a fine flow of spirits. I am told that they have a remarkably fine taste in dress. A lady in Halifax having occasion to enter a milliner's shop had her attention attracted by a beautiful and very expensive French bonnet, and inquired the price; she was told it was sold. "Oh, I had no idea of buying such an expensive bonnet," said the lady, upon which the milliner said: "It is a joint-stock bonnet—that is, it belongs to three factory girls, who wear it by turns on Sunday."—[London Letter.

AN Oswego girl met "a gentleman" on the street who persisted in seeing her home, and then upon going in, she told him to wait outside a few moments. Then from a window above she poured down upon him a shower of boiling water, while "profanity, steam and cries of pain loaded the air."

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Arthur Kearney was indicted on four charges of illegal liquor selling, but recommended to mercy, James McCague, Sr., prosecutor.

George Groff, charged with embezzlement and larceny by bailee, by Daniel F. Fisher, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

James D. Scott, charged by Louis J. Kuechler with embezzlement, was acquitted.

Peter, Henry A. and Andrew Hoffmeister were convicted of forcible entry and detainer; Mrs. Maloney was the prosecutrix. Their attorney made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

The jury were out in the case of Chas. Bell, charged with aggravated assault and battery.

James Pyatt and Patrick Kelly, the defaulting witnesses who refused to appear and testify before the Grand Jury, were brought into Court and fined twenty-five dollars and costs each, and ordered to enter into recognizance to appear and testify when wanted. Elijah Hall, who was dereleit in a similar manner, received a similar sentence, except that his fine was only ten dollars.

Judge Collier has levied fines upon persons convicted before him, as follows:

George Hagely for illegal liquor selling was fined $200 and costs.

Lewis Miller for the same offense was fined $400 and costs and $25 additional for assault and battery.

Stephen L. Ernest, of Elizabeth, was fined $450 for illegal liquor selling and keeping a disorderly house. His case is a fight with the crusaders and will cost him nearly a thousand dollars.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

A. J. Pentecost vs. The Union Refining and Storing Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $294 79.

Peter Quirk, et al. vs. Henry Murphy, an appeal from an Alderman's decision on an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $58 30.

In the case of Mary Silvers vs. Patrick Saxton, and Minnie Saxton his wife, an action of trover and conversion of a watch the jury found for the defendants.

The case of Jonn Boyd vs. Richard Colvin is on trial.

The jury in the case of John F. Cluley vs. J. A. McKelvy were unable to agree and were discharged.

The case of Edward Spring vs. William Seddon is on trial. This is an action for damages sustained by plaintiff in falling over some building material alleged to have been placed upon Madison avenue, Allegheny, by defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge White.

Campbell vs. the Castle Shannon Railroad Company is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Paine, Goodrom & Minde vs. Wm. T. Maher, Tioga county. Injunction prayed for refused.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt. Argument on motion of assignee for injunction, and the same granted against certain execution creditors.

Geo. Nichol, bankrupt, Fayette county. Argument on motion for injunction against Recorder Boyd granted.

H. Koverman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petitition of assignee presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Chas. Bell was convicted of assault and battery on John Weir.

Thos. E. Burtt was convicted of fornication and bastardy, Ellen Bennett prosecutrix.

Frances Morton was convicted of illegal liquor selling; Simon Rahn prosecutor.

Wm. Pollock plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday; Wm. Williams prosecutor.

The jury were out in the case of Adam Gipp, charged with selling liquor on Sunday and without license.

Peter Lavelle was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Patrick Curran was convicted of felonious assault, in snapping a pistol at Wm. Barnes of the firm of Burke & Barnes, and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

There will be no jury trials to-day, but surety and desertion cases will be disposed of.

On Monday the trial of Philip Murray for the murder of William White, will be begun.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Edward Spring vs. William Sedden. An action to recover for personal injuries received in falling over a water main constructed some twelve inches above the level of the pavement, the jury found for plaintiff for sixty-five dollars.

In the case of John Boyd vs. Richard Colvin, the jury found for the plaintiff for five dollars.

The jury found for plaintiff for $17,673 36 in the case of Nancy Johnson vs. Oliver Ferson, executor of J. W. Johnson, deceased.

The case of Thos. Vick and wife vs. Dr. Addison Arthurs is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for an alleged false and malicious prosecution on the 18th of September last. It is alleged the defendant made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Mrs. Vick with obtaining fifty dollars from one Mrs. Fleming under false pretenses. At a second hearing Mrs. Vick was held for court, but afterwards the case was withdrawn before Alderman McMasters, and costs paid by by defendant in the present suit.

The case of John Crone vs. Jesse Smith is on trial,

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

In the case of Campbell vs. the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, a verdict for plaintiff was returned for $2,137.

Herman Hoge vs. August Overbeck, Wm. Wessel, John Killian, Wm. Barselman and Henrich Kattleman, is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for alleged libel. The alleged libelous article was published in a German paper, accusing the plaintiff of absconding with the proceeds of all tickets sold, which, it is declared, is utterly false.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ault & Cornforth, McKean county, bankrupts. Report of the assignee of the sale of real estate was confirmed absolutely.

S. W. Paine bankrupt, Bedford county. Bankrupts petition for an allowance for services rendered the assignee, presented and referred to Register Overton.

Long and Pennock, Butler county, bankrupts. Petition for final discharge presented and the usual order made.

James Bown, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Order made confirming the resolution of composition of debtor with his creditors.

H. D. Reno, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Report of Register on the claim of C. Barthold referred back for further report.

J. B. Anderson, Beaver county, bankrupt. Assignee allowed to compromise a claim against the New England Life Insurance Company.

Geo. W. Holdship & Co., Allegheny county, bankrupts. Register's report of proceedings under proposition for compromise presented, and order made for creditors to appear and show cause, on the 17th why said compromise resolution should not be confirmed.

Wm. Carmichael, Mercer county, bankrupt. Assignees report of sale of personal property presented and ordered to be filed for confirmation in ten days.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Robert McDonough, for larceny from the person, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Francis Morton was fined one hundred dollars and costs for selling liquor without license.

Patrick Monahan, convicted on three indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary, two years in one case, three years in another, and sentence was suspended in the third.

Robert Anderson, alias Robert Waters, alias George Smith for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on two indictments, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. The same individual, under the name of Allen G. Dunn graduated from the Workhouse, whither he had been sent for stealing overcoats.

Amos Woodbin alias John Johnston, who plead guilty to two charges of horse stealing, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine years.

John Renke, for seduction, fornication and bastardy, received in addition to the usual judgment, a ticket for Claremont for one year.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Evan Evans presented a petition for a divorce from Elizabeth Evans, and a subpoena was awarded.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. W. C. Stockton an adjudged lunatic, S. L. Schoonmaker was appointed committee of the person and estate of defendant. Bond in $2,000 required.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Robert J. Dickey. Joseph S. Morrison appointed commissioner to take testimony as to the alleged lunacy of defendant.

Joseph A. McGruder was allowed to adopt Sarah Emma Hiland.

Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judge White.

In the case of Hoge vs. Overbeck et al., an action for libel, the verdict was for plaintiff for $25.

Barbara Lang filed a petition setting forth that her daughter, aged seventeen years, is unlawfully and without sufficient cause, detained by one Mrs. Morelaud, on Robinson street, Allegheny, and asking for a writ of mandamus to compel her to be produced in Court. Writ granted, returnable to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court to-day the following business was transacted:

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the private sale of certain coal and barges to O'Neill & Co. for the sum of $7,000 cash, and to sell the balance of the property at private sale.

C. H Sheppard & Co., debtors, Venango. Resolution of composition filed and proceedings accepted and confirmed absolutely.

J. R. McClean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Deed of Marcus Woodward, assignee, to to Wm. and Abram Patterson presented and acknowledged.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having elected Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same was approved.

ANOTHER DRAFT,

JURORS DRAWN FOR THE COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

The following gentlemen have been designated as jurors to serve two weeks in the Courts designated below:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

First Monday in May—Andrew Henderson, miner; Wm. Knabe, laborer; George Glass, shoemaker; O. T. Jeffreys, clerk; C. Sulzner, butcher; John Christy, farmer; Louis Kuehneisen, hatter; John L. Hamilton, carpenter; C. R. Presser, clerk; Daniel Donnelly, gent; James W. Conner, laborer; John Houck, clerk; Thomas Caxteral, stone cutter; Columbus Wilson, clerk; Alexander Moore, gent; John McGowan, saw mill; Wm. Herron, clerk; Anthony Kinney, coal merchant; Wm. Gerber, shoemaker; Andrew Orr, grocer; Samuel McClelland, merchant; John White, storekeeper; Thomas Cavanaugh, catcher; John Neith, miner; Herman Eichbaum, clerk; Wm. Vankirk, gent; Jacob Young, farmer; Wm. Stewart, roller; Thomas Keown, farmer; John H. Scott, bricklayer; Albert Frye, carpenter; Samuel T. McKelvy, farmer; David Harper, farmer; Samuel Hutchman, farmer; Jacob Spray, blacksmith; T. P. Norton, glassblower; John G. Klauss, shoemaker; Andrew Mangler, helper; Lourey West, farmer; John Barnhardt, furniture man; Speaker Graham, farmer; Mathew McDonald, carpenter; William McClinton, paper store; John Johnson, boiler; James Montgomery, gent; Hugh M. Glass, farmer; Wm. B. Street, gardener; John W. Miller, clerk; Conrad Emmerick, farmer; Thomas M. Carson, sewing machine agent; Joseph Johnson, gent; John Wettach, farmer; L. D. Phillips, laborer; George A. Ross, carpenter; James Condin, gent; J. Kennorthy, cabinet maker; Alex. Wright, blacksmith; John Thompson, farmer

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Fourth Monday, April.—Thos. B. Cook, carpenter; David L. Dickson, farmer; Allen Kirkpatrick; R. J. Connell, gent.; Samuel Logan, carpenter; Wm. Taylor, laborer; George Martzolf, gardener; Wm. Stewart, gent; R. H. Negley, gent; R. R. Calhoun, farmer; James L. Wigham, coal merchant; Thomas Brown, plumber; John O. Leary, plasterer; Thomas B. Smith, carpenter; Charles Hilger, saloon keeper; Peter Croco, farmer; Edwin Lare, roofer; Isaac Brown, laborer; John H. Ditler, saloon keeper; Joseph O'Brien, Sr., measurer; James Reilly, skiffmaker; Wm. Landon, merchan; Daniel Clark, tobacconist; J. B. Hammer, clerk; S. C. McCloskey, toller; Alex. McCrady, bricklayer; Robt. Gray, book-keeper; Dennis Haggerty, cupola maker; James H. Espy, Daniel Donnolly, laborer; Joseph Dickson, coal merchant, Thomas J. Black, painter; Wm. Alderson, clerk; Wm. Bedell, farmer; V. D. Richards book-keeper; August Haller, salt manufacturer; Isaac Cochran, farmer; W. H. Austin, painter; George S. Fulmer, carpenter; Owen McGarvey, saloon keeper; James R. Clark, clerk; E. N. Braydon, grocer; A. W. Morrow, farmer; John Lewis, gent; R. J. Speelman, assessor; Pailip Lenguellion, roofer; Thomas Kearney, laborer; Robert Sieeth, foundryman; J. P. Kennedy, tobacconist; James Wilson, farmer; John Miller, farmer; Charles B. Crawford, machinist; James Crooks, brickmaker; John Brown, bricklayer; Robert Stewart, carpenter; Samuel McElheny, gent; Andrew Williamson, tipple man; George W. Reynolds, wagon maker; Michael Heister, laborer; John Boggs, gent.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury Thursday completed their work and adjourned. Below is their presentment to Court which, like the soul of wit, is very brief:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county, Pa.:

The Grand Jury met on the first day of March, and have been in session thirty days, during which we have acted upon 339 indictments, finding 243 true bills, and ignoring ninety six. We have visited the County Jail, County Home, the County Work House, the Allegheny City Home, the Penitentiary, the Reform School and the new buildings and farm of the same at Morganza, all of which public institutions, we found properly managed, and as far as we could determine, they are in charge of competent hands.

We regret exceedingly that the Legislature failed to pass the appropriation for the completion of the buildings for the Reform School.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Foreman.

THE TEA PARTIES.

SATURDAY'S MATINEE—A SUCCESS BOTH FINANCIALLY AND SOCIALLY—RECEIPTS AT THE TABLES, ETC.

The closing entertainment of the Centennial Tea Party was given on Saturday afternoon, and like those given on the previous evenings, proved a most pleasant and profitable gathering. The hall was densely packed, a large number of those in attendance being children. The weather was delightful and everything proved favorable for the success of the occasion.

THE MATINEE.

The chief feature intended for this party was the dancing, and in order to furnish ample room, the tables representing the different States were removed from the large staging, the National alone being allowed to remain. It occupied a position near the rear of the stage proper, and did not inconvenience the dancers in the least. The decorations were also allowed to remain, excepting of course those on the tables, and the hall being brilliantly illumined, presented a most handsome appearance. A few additional touches were added to the ornaments of the National table. By two o'clock all arrangements for the dance had been completed, and the Germania Orchestra struck up a march. From this time on till five o'clock the dancing was kept up, greatly to the amusement of both young and old. The other departments were not changed further than the introduction of a few new features, and the promenaders sought the art gallery and reading room. Every person present gave themselves up the enjoyment of the occasion, and the afternoon was one of the most agreeable of the season.

The success of the party throughout was most encouraging, and a handsome sum was realized for the benefit of the Centennial. There was a friendly rivalry between the managers of the different State tables to take in the most cash. It was understood that the one which made the most handsome appearance and showed the greatest receipts, should be declared the "banner table," and the ladies all worked bravely for the honor. The South Carolina table, presided over by Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. L. Holmes, was awarded the laurels.

RECEIPTS FROM THE TABLES.

Following is the total receipts of each table for the three nights:

National	$ 873 45
South Carolina	374 20
Pennsylvania	350 25
Virginia	158 95
Connecticut	237 40
New York	243 46
New Jersey	173 10
Georgia	362 65
Delaware	269 95
New Hampshire	155 85
Maryland	118 12
Rhode Island	155 35
North Carolina	148 65
Art Room	45 28
Gipsy Camp	23 50
Massachusetts	282 49
Total	$3,972 56
Total from tables for evenings	3,972 56
National table, matinee	207 56
Total	$4,500 00

These are the receipts which were handed to the Treasurer and placed in the bank. To the above amount, however, there must be added the receipts of Rebecca's well for the three nights and matinee; art room for Friday night and the hat and coat room for the three nights as well as the receipts for tickets sold at the different stores. It is estimated that the total receipts will net between $9,000 and $10,000. At the close of the party Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a check of $50 to the Treasurer. The lady managers deserve great credit for the successful manner in which they conducted the party.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

PROGRAMME FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONCLAVE ON MAY 25TH.

Following is the programme for the twenty-second annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania to be held in this city on the evening of Tuesday May 25th.

[illegible] States requires that all will appear in full Templar uniform, conforming to that of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The annual review and parade will take place on Thursday morning, May 27th, at 10 o'clock.

The public installation of Grand Officers will take place on Thursday, May 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Executive Committee of the United Commanderies of Pittsburgh will see that the proper arrangements are made for this annual conclave.

The following arrangements have been made with the railroad companies:

Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Erie and Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley Railroads will sell excursion tickets, at about two cents per mile, to and from Pittsburgh; on orders to be procured from the Grand Recorder.

Commanderies and Knights desiring orders for tickets over the Pennsylvania Railroad will make application through their several Recorders, to the Grand Recorder before May 18th. Early notice should be given as to the probable number of orders required, so that they can be printed.

From all points on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its branches to Harrisburg—for parties of less than one hundred persons, two-thirds fare; or about two cents per mile, going and returning. Parties from one hundred to two hundred and fifty, one-half fare. Tickets, through to Pittsburgh, to be had on application at all stations.

All tickets will be good from Saturday, May 22, to Tuesday, June 2, inclusive, with no sales after May 25.

On Wednesday, May 26, during the afternoon and evening, the work of the Orders of Knighthood, required to be adhered to in this jurisdiction, will be exemplified by the M. E. Grand Master, James H. Hopkins and other Grand Officers.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY,

THE WILKINSBURG DISTRICT STILL A PART OF THE CITY—HOW THIS IS THUS AND ITS EFFECTS.

On Saturday the discovery was made that the territory known as the Thirty-seventh ward is still a legally constituted portion of the city, or at least has the same claim to that position that has been honored ever since its admission. It seems the counsel failed to enter the decree of the court upon the proper records, and until this is done the decree does not take effect. The discovery was made by counsel for the city who visited the court on the day stated to obtain the decree for examination previous to carrying it to the Supreme Court. When the fact became known the counsel for Mr. Kelly immediately took the proper steps to enter the decree but owing to Judge Kirkpatrick's absence, permission was refused them by Judge White until the former returns to the city. Upon his return the record will then be carried up to the Supreme Court.

This neglect of the attorneys shows the action of the Mayor, and the central Board of Education in regard to the district to have been somewhat preliminary. The Mayor it will be remembered removed the policemen from the district, and the Board of Education was considerably nonplussed over the question whether they should pay the teachers of the district schools their salaries for March. Now they are relieved of this difficulty, as the ward belonged to the city during March just as much as during any of the previous months, and indeed remains so to-day, the teachers can claim their salaries for the month. This is about the only result of any prominence that follows the discovery of the attorneys' failing to enter the decree.

LEGAL OR ILLEGAL?

AN EXTRA LEVY ON DELINQUENT TAXES SAID TO BE ILLEGAL.

The question has been raised as to the legality of levying the extra tax upon persons who have failed to pay their taxes within the specified time. The point was first made at Sewickley. Judge White refusing to pay the extra per centage for the benefit of the collector, the Borough Councils requested an opinion from Mr. Koethen their Solicitor. The attorney after examination reported that in his opinion the extra tax could not be collected now. To levy it was legal under the old law, but the new Constitution made a change. In reply to the question whether those who had already paid the additional tax could recover the same, the attorney thought they could not unless they had paid it under protest.

Upon what part or parts of the Constitution the attorney based his opinion has not been made known, but the County Solicitor, S. H. Geyer, Esq., thinks that the only law that exempts them from this extra payment is Art. IX, Section 1 of the new Constitution which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying taxes, and shall be levied and collected under general laws." Mr. Geyer inclines to the view that the words "all taxes shall be uniform" prohibits the collector from collecting five per cent. more from one person than another.

LOCAL PATENTEES.

The following patents were granted to inventors in this vicinity during the week ending April 7th, 1875:

Water Elevators—W. Walter, Derry Station. Filed February 1st, 1875.

Coupling Joints for Oil Well Drills—C. B. Wiser, Butler. Filed September 9th, 1874.

Air-Compressing Apparatus—Harry J. Bailey, Pittsburgh. Filed January 12th, 1875.

Handles for Cross-Cut Saws—James E. Emerson, Beaver Falls. Filed January 20, 1875.

Bronze-Liquids—R. C. Oehmler, Allegheny. Filed December 14, 1874.

Machines for Corrugating Sheet Metal—J. L. Piper and J. A. Nichols, Pittsburgh. Filed November 3, 1874.

Bottoms for Welding and Heating Furnaces—Wm. Small, McKeesport. Filed February 3, 1875.

Rolls for Forming the Eyes of Picks, &c.—Wm. Wustenhagen and John Besler, Pittsburgh. Filed January 12, 1875.

Puddling-Furnaces — E. Wood, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half his right to J. H. Legge, same place. Filed November 13, 1874.

BRIDGE ROBBED.

The toll houses at each end of the Hand street bridge were robbed almost simultaneously about three o'clock, on Saturday morning. George Burnside and Bryce Montgomery, the toll takers, had gone into the bridge to sweep, as is the custom at that hour, and the thieves seized the opportunity to scoop up the nickles and shinplasters that had accumulated during the night and were lying on the ledge. Officer Phillips collared the North Side thief as he emerged from the window, but was unable to hold him. There were a number of them in waiting, but they all fled and succeeded in escaping. The entire amount gobbled falls within five dollars as the principal part of the money was locked up.

Last Saturday night a week the keeper at this end while sweeping observed a man "taking toll," and collaring him succeeded in turning him over to the police. This victim got six months to the Work House.

NEW MASONIC LODGES.

On Saturday two new Masonic lodges [illegible] by Right Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Alfred R. Potter, Esq., with the offices of the Grand Lodge temporarily filled as follows: Alfred R. Potter, Grand Master; Thomas R. Patton, Grand Senior Warden; James Herdman, Grand Junior Warden; James Shidle, Grand Treasurer; Joseph Eichbaum, Grand Secretary; Jas. H. Hopkins, Grand Chaplain; W. B. Lupton and John H. Cooper, Grand Stewards; George I. Whitney, Grand Pursuivant; Thomas C. Graham, Grand Tyler. The lodges were constituted under the names of Oakland Lodge No. 535 and Bellevue Lodge No. 530. The charter officers of Lodge No. 535 are W. C. Moreland, W. M.; James T. Fawcett, Sr. W. and A. D. McKee, Jr. W. Of Lodge No. 530: Lee S. Smith, W. M.; William R. Johnston, Sr. W., and William I. Hammond, Jr. W.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

BY DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., OF THE WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual drain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

THE WILKINSBURG SCHOOLS.

The citizens of Wilkinsburg and Edgewood held an adjourned meeting on Friday evening, at which the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the fund for continuing the schools, reported that the total amount subscribed was $607. 'Squire L. B. Davison was appointed to solicit additional subscriptions, when he said he would guarantee the subordinate teachers their salaries for one month.

A motion was then made to re-open the schools for one month at least, and it was defeated by a decided vote.

A committee who had previously waited upon Mr. Kelly to ascertain whether he would favor the erection of a new township composed of the territory embraced in the Thirty-seventh ward, reported that Mr. Kelly intimated if a new township were erected it would make an independent school district, to prevent which he has been waging war. Another meeting is to be held on this evening.

In this connection we would add that at the last meeting of the High School Committee, a resolution was adopted granting permission to pupils from the district attending the High School to continue attendance through the present term.

A YOUNG woman left a basket in the yard attached to Mr. Thomas Little's residence, corner of Centre avenue and Crawford street, on Saturday night. Mr. Little heard a child cry before she had gotten far away and giving chase, captured her and compelled her to come and reclaim her child.

DON'T irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, can be so easily procured. Sore throat and lungs are speedily helped by it. MWS&W

CARPETS.

April 1, 1875.

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If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.
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FOR SALE—

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May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with timmense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnute, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 208 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.
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On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

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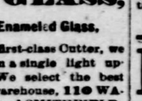

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MEDICAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 198 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
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MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

209 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUA

THE GREAT TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when Mr. Beecher took the stand.

THE MATTER OF EMPLOYING COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts read Moulton's testimony with regard to the conversation he stated he had with witness about employing General Tracy as counsel; Beecher said nothing of the kind occurred; witness said Mr. Moulton never said to me that he told Gen. Tracy that I was guilty of adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that he (Tracy) said if this was true it must be kept quiet at all hazards; it is absolutely false, said the witness, there is not a word of truth in it; it is false from the beginning to end; he never said anything to me about it except what I have stated; he never told me that he told Tilton of having informed Gen. Tracy of it; this is entirely false; I never told Moulton I was glad Tilton had assented to this course and that perhaps good would come out of it.

BEECHER ASSISTS TILTON'S FINANCES.

I remember giving to Moulton $5,000 in May, '73; preceding the fact of the payment I had conversations about it with Moulton, who inquired about my own affairs; we chatted about how the Golden Age was getting along, our receipts and the value of the stock.

Q.—You got the money by a mortgage on your house? A.—I did.

Q.—Well, sir, how soon after that payment of $5,000 to Moulton did you have an interview with Tilton and how did it occur? A.—I think it was the following Sunday morning when I went out of my house to go to church. Tilton was waiting apparently for me on the opposite corner and I joined him as I went over, and he walked down to church with me, talking in a most affectionate and cordial manner till we got down street near the church just on the edge of the crowd, when he went his way and I mine.

Q.—Now, sir, on that same Sunday, did you receive a slip of paper that has been made an exhibit here with the words, "grace, mercy and peace" on it? A.—I don't know. I received a slip of paper on Sunday, but I can't identify it. I found it lying on a little table on the platform, enclosed in a sealed envelope. On opening it, I saw it was in Tilton's handwriting. There was simply that sentence.

Mr. Evarts, (showing paper to witness) Look at that, Mr. Beecher, and see if that is it. A.—That is it.

Mr. Evarts—The memorandum is:

To H. W. B.

Grace, mercy and peace.

T. T.

Sunday morning.

MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—There is a letter of yours, Mr. Beecher, which has been given in evidence, written from Peekskill, the 14th of July, 1873, addressed to Moulton. Now, sir, there is an expression which you used writing to Moulton concerning Mrs. Moulton. Now, I will read this passage. After speaking of your obligations to Moulton you say, "Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and truth which your noble wife has shown, and which have lifted me out of despondencies, often though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat." Now what trait in your intercourse with Mrs. Moulton in her character did you refer to that passage? A.—Well, my whole intercourse with Mrs. Moulton was one which inspired in me a sense of affectionate respect and gratitude because she was very sympathetic without being sentimental, and I had the impression that she was not a sentimentalist and not quite like it.

Q.—Her sentiment? A.—No, sir; I suspect, that in my moods of outpouring that I very oftentimes offended her taste and she oftentimes made one of those incisive remarks which a woman knows how to so well, as it is said, "Let's the wind out of a [Laughter.] I remember her saying more [illegible] something like this: I was groaning [Beecher acted in accordance with the words of his narrative] and saying it did not seem to me I could live, or I did not want to live. "Oh" said she, "you and Frank and Theodore are all going to die. First Tilton is going to die, and then Frank comes home and he is going to die, and then you come in and say you are going to die, but I notice you all like to live well enough" and little things like that which when persons are jesting back and forward don't amount to anything, but when a man has been pouring out very strongly his sentiments and a woman coolly or rather sharply takes him up [hesitating a moment] it don't feel good. [Sensation and laughter.]

A recess was here taken.

After recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was continued.

BEECHER'S PROPOSED RESIGNATION.

Q.—What became of the proposal of resignation? A.—I don't know, sir. It went the way pretty much of my papers which I try to keep.

Q.—You are not able to find it? A.—No, sir; it is destroyed, I have no doubt.

Q.—Now, here are the supposed contents of it which has been given in evidence. Moulton has given this as the contents of the paper that you wrote. Is that a correct statement of it? A.—Not quite.

Q.—What variation would you make in it, or how would you state it? A.—It reads, "I tender herewith my resignation of Plymouth Church." The difficulty is of resigning a church in that way. "Pastorate" something to that effect. "I have stood among you in sorrow for two years." It was in order to save strife and save, if I recollect it right, 'from disgrace." They have it "shame—a certain household, but since a recent publication makes this no longer possible, I now resign my ministry and return to private life." I think with these inconsiderable changes it is substantially the card.

Q.—When you made that proposition to Moulton of your purpose of resignation, did you so intend to do if the publication of the scandal had been made at that time? A.—Just as sure as the Lord lives I should have done it.

Q.—What was your purpose in that resignation under that contingency? A.—The publication of that card would compel at once a consideration of the whole subject of my church and put me upon trial in that church, and as I believed that would destroy the church, and at any rate any defence of myself that should be necessary on the publication of that card, I could make a better standing as a private man fighting a private man than standing hampered by restrictions, rules and duties of a pastor of a church.

Q.—Now, at what hour of the day and for what length of time were you in Mr. Cleveland's company on the 2d of June? A.—I was there about eleven o'clock as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Now, during the forenoon of that Monday were you at Moulton's house? A.—I was not.

Q.—Now, how soon after your return, which was on the 13th of June, did you have an interview with Moulton? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—How soon with Mrs. Moulton? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Do you remember the time of sending a telegram? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, sir, on the 4th of June following the evening of the marriage, by what train or how did you go? A.—The eight o'clock train in the morning, leaving my house at six o'clock.

Q.—Where and with whom were you resident during the whole period of your absence? A.—Gov. Wm. Claflin, at Newtonville, eight miles out of Boston.

Q.—What public occupation had you during your absence. A.—I went specially to deliver a lecture before the Society of religious inquiry at Harvard College. It was at the request of the students that I went, and then in order that I could preach for them in the evening; I had made an arrangement with the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Parker Street Church, in which I preached and at the College in the evening.

Q.—Now, on the first of June, Sunday, you left a letter there with a note to Mrs. Moulton as you have stated? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mrs. Moulton on that day, and Saturday the 31st day another interview with Mrs. Moulton than that which you have stated? A.—Only a private interview I had with her in the morning.

Q.—At what time and under what circumstances? A.—It was while waiting for Moulton to come in. He was out for some reason when I first went there.

Q.—And did Moulton come in? A.—He did.

Q.—What was the subject of the interview between Moulton and yourself? A.—The subject of the forthcoming card which I preparation of the forthcoming card which Tilton was preparing, and understood which I told him would be a finality if it was to be such as he intimated it would be, and then came a discussion.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

The following letter was shown to witness:

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

My Dear Frank:

The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday, my head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned; would be absolutely worthless and filled with abrupt charges, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made after my letter through you was written. He had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then this settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part that it should wholly suit him and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published: Nothing but that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charged me as making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is a deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity; your disinterested God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning friendship. Your noble wife too has been to me one of faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have wasted any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the under current that rules him is self with ardent affections. He cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a portion, a great stroke coup d' etat is the way to success. Beside this, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear good God, I thank Thee; I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment. The glory of everlasting emancipation is worldless, inconceivably full of beckoning glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile on the past.

Your loving,

H. W. B.

THE WITNESS PROCEEDS TO EXPLAIN HIS LETTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in the first sentence of this letter, did you refer to yourself? Yes, sir.

Q.—In what sense? A.—I am never carried up by excitement very high that I do not feel that I can touch the heavens with my hand. The experience is not characteristic of this but of my whole life, and it is especially so on Sunday's when I look out to the sky, the bay and the great sleeping city beyond. I indeed feel as though I was there. I did feel that I had finished my life's work; I often feel so.

Mr. Evarts, now I ask your attention to this clause: He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. What fault of his wife and what fact in respect of what fact had he enjoined upon you not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. A.—I understood the matter to be simply that as I then understood it and assuredly believed it was that his wife had transferred to me her affections; that in consequence of such transfer she was led to separation between herself and her husband, and to almost breaking up of the household; that I regarded this as her fault so far as he was concerned and which he had forgiven.

BEECHER'S TEMPERAMENT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to your temperament in respect to depression of spirits; what is the fact in regard to yourself? A.—I have the very best and highest. I pity anybody that has any worse ones than I do at the other extreme, although good spirits predominate, but illness or overwork and exhaustion continued bring me down some times into a single day and some times into a consecutive week of most profound depression.

Q.—Does it go to the extent of hypochondria? A.—It did in my boyhood. I think as I have grown older and tougher that it stops in that of profound sadness rather than in the more developed form of hypochondria which my father had and my ancestors.

NEVER CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE.

Q.—Now have you at any time during this course of things had in your mind any purpose of suicide? A.—No, sir; no, sir.

Q.—Have you ever expressed any such purpose to any one? A.—No, sir.

Q.—In what sense then of death have you used expressions of being near the end of your life? A.—In the sense of a sentiment or feeling, not of a purpose or a design.

Q.—(Reading) Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause, being a clause of this "Letter of Contrition," which was embodied in his card. A.—Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause, if I remember right, (That is, Moulton's statement) would be a virtual confession or statement of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife and, therefore, it would be stricken out.

Q.—Now, my sole question is whether anything of that kind was said in your presence? A.—No, sir; most certainly not, whatever it is. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beecher was then asked a question relative to Mrs. Tilton's treatment of her husband when a long argument ensued as to the competency of the question which was continued to adjournment.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Algernon Sartoris, President Grant's son-in-law, sailed to-day for England.

LONDON, April 10.—John Jay, late Minister to Austria, has sailed for the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President has appointed Richard Gibbs, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

MILLERSTOWN, PA., THE SCENE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 11.—A fire broke out at Millerstown, Pa., at half-past three o'clock this morning in the confectionary store and faro bank of a man named Bluestone, and in two hours destroyed forty buildings. It is impossible at present to give the losses but it will not be less than $100,000. The most important losses were McKinney Bros. and Galeys building, oil producers, German National Bank, S. McBride's drug store, A. Talamos' paint store and the Hogan Opera House. The other buildings were principally saloons and small tenement buildings. There was only a small insurance on the property.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—The Governor, after an interview with a committee from Hazleton, sent the following telegram:

Wm. P. Kirkendall, Sheriff of Luzerne county, Wilkesbarre, Pa.:

A committee, composed of Richard Williams of Audenried, James Bryson of Sylvester Eagle, J. C. Fincher and Chas. Schuter of Hazleton, Hugh McGarney of Beaver Meadow and John Brady of Harley, representing citizens and miners, have to-day visited me and represented that the reports about the alleged disturbances in the vicinity of Hazleton are exaggerated and many of them false, and have declared that if the troops were withdrawn they and other citizens and miners' associations whom they represent will obligate themselves to keep the peace; that if necessary, they will pledge themselves to supply 300 citizens to aid you in maintaining order if disturbances occur, and they, for the citizens, miners, benevolent and other associations, will enter into a solemn agreement that what is known as "dead work" at the mines, will not be interfered with, and parties willing to do such work at said mines will not be prevented from so doing.

I therefore ask, that, in the interest of law and order, you will at once proceed to Hazleton and make a thorough investigation of the alleged disturbances and the disposition of the miners to preserve order, and if you are satisfied that such a disposition exists, that the gentlemen who to-day made the representation are able to keep with the miners the pledges they make for them, and that the citizens will aid you if there is any further turbulent demonstration, then after these guarantees are solemnly made in writing you will so inform me that the troops may be withdrawn.

[Signed.] JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

Sheriff Kirkendall at once replied that he would proceed to Hazleton to-morrow in compliance with the Governor's request. It is hoped the conference may lead to the solution of troubles in the Luzerne region. The Governor to-night directed the Adjutant General to proceed to Hazleton and be present at the conference.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 9.—A vote by ballot was taken to-day in several mines of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, of this city, to decide the question of a strike, and resulted in 1,512 for and 319 against work.

THE SITUATION IN WALES.

LONDON, April 10.—The coal masters of South Wales have agreed to stop the lock-out for a week and throw open pits to miners with a reduction of ten per cent. in terms of labor. Then if work is not resumed, a further reduction will be demanded. The North Wales masters also insist on the ten per cent. reduction. They give their men a week to consider [illegible] 15,000 men will be out on a strike.

HAZLETON, April 10.—Adjutant General Latta arrived here to-day and had a conference with the sheriff and citizens under orders of the Governor, relative to the withdrawal of the military asked for by a delegation of citizens, miners and others favoring the recall of troops. They promised the sheriff sufficient force to protect the workingmen. Subsequently those favoring the detention of the military met the Adjutant General and sheriff and discussed the gravity of the situation.

The Adjutant General has not yet reported to the Governor the result of his visit. A special policeman from Philadelphia, who had been running one of the pump engines at Eckley, while on his way to work, was taken by two men into the woods and threatened with instant death if he did not stop work. One of the men has been arrested and released on bail.

CHICAGO.

Sale of Valuable Cattle.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Elm Grove herd of cattle, belonging to Messrs. Elliott & Kent, were sold at Dexter Park yesterday.

Among the important sales are the following: Fourth—Tube Rose, of Brattleboro', to Col. L. P. Muir, of Paris, Ky., for $3,425. Second—Red Rose, of Brattleboro, to Capt. W. Innis, of Paris, Ky., for $1,810. Twenty-eighth—Lady of Putney, to T. I. McGibbon, of Cynthiana, Ky., for $1,250. Thirty seventh—Lady of Putney, to J. R. Shelley, of Shannon, Illinois, for $1,050; thirty-ninth—Lady of Putney, to George Grimes, of Brownsville, Ohio, for $1,100; fifth—Tube Rose, of Brattleboro', to Capt. Simmes, of Paris, Ky., for $1,550; thirteenth—Lady of Brattleboro', to George Grimes, for $1,550; second—Mazurka Duchess, to A. Ludlow Monroe, of Wisconsin, for $1,700; Souan, the fifth of Elm Grove, to A. Crane, of Dunham Park, Kansas, $1,400.

The above sales were all heifers or cows. Forty-eight cows brought on an average of $646 87, and fourteen bulls brought, on an average, $207. The total number of cattle in the herd was sixty-four, and the total receipts from the sale, $31,090.

ADDITIONAL SALES OF SHORT HORNED CATTLE,

The third annual sale of short horn cattle from the Linwood yard, owned by Jas. Kissinger, occurred to-day at Dexter Park. Among the sales the following were most notable: Illustrious Third, to Frank H. Pearce & Son, of Tolula, Ill., $1,000; Third Solan of Linwood, to George Ottley, of Neponset, Ill., $1,180; Mazurka, of Linwood, to Ed. Iles, of Springfield, Ill., for $1,600; Miss Wiley, to A Crane, of Dunham Park, for $1,200; Orphan Gwinne, to George Ottley, for $1,650; Lady Farey, to Ole and W. Pickerell, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., $1,000; Queen Charlotte, to Geo. Ottley, $900. The above sales were cows and heifers. Among the bulls the only remarkable sale was that of Hessinger's Breastplate to Ed. Iles for $2,200. In all thirty-seven cows were sold at an average price of $592, and four bulls averaging $715. The total amount of sales amounted to $24,665.

RAILWAY SUIT.

Judge Drummond and Blodget sat together to hear the arguments of Gen. Joseph E. McDonald and Henry Crawford on a motion to remand the case of Stephen Osgood against the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Co. to the Circuit Court of Will county. Mr. McDonald made the points that the act of Congress of March 5th, 1875, is a revision of the former laws and is the only act providing for the removal of a case from the State to the Federal Court; that to entitle removal the suit must involve controversy between citizens of different States which can be fully determined them in the course in which the whole cause can be heard in the Federal court; that the application must be made to the State Court and must show on its face all facts essential to the right of removal; that the order for removal in the Osgood case was made by the State Courts is vacated and is not valid. At the conclusion of the arguments the Court took the matter under advisement, but from various intimations given by Judge Drummond during the hearing, it is not considered that the former order of Judge Drummond will be reversed. Judge Bladgett will in the meantime hear to-morrow the argument on the motions to appoint a receiver of the Chicago, Danville and Vicennes Railroad in the Federal Court, and to dismiss the receivers appointed by the State Court.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his See. Legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the Court.

The Government, it is reported, intends prosecuting the German subscribers to the Carlist fund for fomenting a rebellion against a friendly power.

LONDON, April 8.—A Berlin dispatch says that Herr Sigl, editor of an Ultramontane paper, the Vaderland, in Munich, who was recently sentenced in Contumaciam to imprisonment for publishing an article offensive to Bismarck, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Salzburg, on application of the German government. It is understood that Sigl will be sent to Berlin instead of Munich, where he was sentenced.

DIFFICULTY WITH CHINA SETTLED.

BERLIN, April 9.—The difficulty between Germany and China relative to the plundering of the bark Prince Bismarck has been satisfactorily settled.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

BERLIN, April 10.—The Roman Catholic Bishops, soon after their conference at Fulda, addressed a petition to Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of State grants to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey unconditionally State laws. Ministers authorized by the Emperor have replied, expressing regret that Bishops should object to obey laws which are always obeyed in other countries, and adding that Bishops would have preserved the Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions, and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

The North German Gazette, a semi-official journal, says: The article of the Berlin Post contains much truth in one respect, but, combined with such anxious views that we must contradict it. Our international relations are by no means as unfavorable as represented. While the reorganization of the French army is disquieting, it does not aim at the solid establishment of French forces, but is undertaken for obvious purposes.

The Post overrates the influence of the Papal party and the Jesuits in Italy and Austria. Their power is happily insufficient to prejudice the good understanding between sovereigns or nations concerned. The Gazette thinks the same may be said in regard to France.

A bill has been introduced in the lower House of the Prussian diet, to abrogate the claims of the Constitution, which grant independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors. The bill restricts the freedom of clerical appointments and makes their confirmation [illegible]

FRANCE.

WAR IMPENDING.

LONDON, April 9—5:30 A. M.—The Berlin Post, a ministerial journal, has a leading article saying: Recent events unfortunately render it probable that the present French Assembly, fearing there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under dangerous auspices of Marshal McMahon and the Orleans princes, while the strong body of Royalist deputies will be placed in a position to profit by the restoration of monarchy. War accordingly is coming, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed.

The Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Andrassy from the Cabinet with a view of participating in coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, considering her anti-papal attitude hostile to Italian interests. Yet it is by no means certain that France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If her endeavors fail, the war will probably be delayed, but things reach a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake the slumberers.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says this article is likely to have a strong effect and alarming rumors are rife. The same correspondent states that since the meeting of Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emanuel there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of concerting common measures with Austria and Italy in relation to the personal responsibility of the Pope.

NO AMBITION FOR WAR.

PARIS, April 11.—The Moniteur, (semi-official) declares that France is anxious for peace as a paramount necessity. She is not conspiring against any one. The French press generally concur in this opinion.

ENGLAND.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

LONDON, April 10.—Paul Boyton will ttempt to cross the channel to-day in his life-saving dress. He is to start from Dover at 3 o'clock this morning and expects to reach Boulogne between three and four o'clock this afternoon.

ADDRESS OF CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning opened the Catholic College at Kensington yesterday with an address, in which he said he regarded himself intrusted with a commission of warfare, for he believed the church was approaching a crisis, the most fiery for three hundred years.

NO IMMEDIATE WAR PROBABLE.

The Berlin Post, reverting to the subject of its leading article yesterday, says: "As long as Count Andrassy remains in office, the good understanding between the three Emperors will continue, and there will be no fear of immediate war.

SPAIN.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFLICT GROWING SERIOUS.

MADRID, April 9.—The conflict between the Government and the University is becoming serious and may cause the fall of the Ministry. Several more of the Professors were exiled to-day. The King's principal physician was offered head position in the University but refused to accept it.

A conference of Ministers took place to-day for the purpose of discussing the accusations made by Concha against Jovellar. No course of action was determined upon. It is rumored that Concha has been officially invited to leave Spain.

CANADA.

PERSONAL.

MONTREAL, April 9.—It is said Mr. Fournier will be made one of the judges of the Supreme Court and be succeeded by La Flamme as Minister of Justice.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN GRAY.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Sir John Gray, member of Parliament from Kilkenny and proprietor of the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, died yesterday.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Patrick Oshea, who stabbed his wife on the night of March 18th, 1874, from the effects of which she died five days later, was hanged in the jail yard between one and two o'clock today.

He made a speech on the gallows in which, while admitting he cut his wife, he insisted his act was not wilful and that he did not commit murder. He charged John Miller and Henry Norris with swearing falsely against him, and said Col. Normile, the Prosecuting Attorney, and Judge Jones did not give him a fair trial. He was then led to the trap, the black cap and noose were adjusted and at precisely 1:50 o'clock the drop fell. His neck was broken and his struggles were few. At 2:05, his body was cut down and taken to the Coroner's office when a post mortem examinwas made. The culprit's manner both before going to and while on the gallows was remarkably cool and composed, not the slightest indication of agitation or fear being apparent.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—Michael Sullivan was hanged this morning for the murder of Daniel Talmadge at Metuchew. At 10:56 he left his cell accompanied by two clergymen, sheriff, jailor and executioner. Two minutes afterwards, at the scaffold, these all bade Sullivan farewell, and one minute later the drop fell. After hanging until pronounced dead by the physicians, the body was cut down and handed over to an undertaker, who placed it in a hearse and drove to Rahway, followed through the streets of New Brunswick by a crowd of men, women and children. The father, mother and sister of Sullivan called at the jail this morning to see him, but they were not permitted, by advice of the clergymen. Only a few persons were admitted to the prison to witness the execution.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Dan Bryant, the well known minstrel performer, died Saturday afternoon of pneumonia at New York.

Active preparations are being made for the spring meeting of the Galveston (Texas,) Jockey Club on the 27th inst.

The Marine Band has left Washington in the United States steamer Talapoosa for Boston, to take part in the Battle of Lexington Centennial.

Matthias Konkle, of St. Catharines, Ont., was sentenced on Saturday to be hanged for an outrage on a little girl at Beamesville, November last.

Old river men believe that the navigation of Lake Pepin will open by the 20th inst. The Mississippi river is now clear of ice above and below the lake.

The two morning newspapers of St. Paul, have joined their forces and consolidated their business. The first number of the Daily Pioneer Press will be issued this morning.

Frederick Maxwell and Miss Corrinne Dunwoody were drowned in Burches mill pond, Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, by the capsizing of their boat. Then bodies were recovered.

A leading editorial in the Daily Republican of Little Rock, announced on Saturday the suspension of the daily issue of that paper until the first day of November next, on account of the dull season.

It was stated last night that Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck of Cincinnatti, has presented $50,000 to the Burnet Woods Park of that city, the interest of which is to be used to defray the expenses of music in that park.

The hearing in the case of Hinds, charged with offering a bribe to a public officer, in connection with the mail lettings, has been postponed till to-morrow. Hinds has given bail in the sum of $2,500.

The Gibson county (Tenn.,) Ku Klux were acquitted in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, Judge Ballard recommending their discharge, as the evidence failed to establish their guilt.

The Pottsville Miner's journals says: The supply of coal sent from all regions so far this year is 3,019,092 tons against 3,929,350 the same period last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 927,395 tons.

Charles Daniels was stabbed and instantly killed by Al. Morgan on Saturday night, on the steamer John Nyle, below Hickman. Both were colored and resided in St. Louis. Morgan got ashore at Hickman and escaped.

A large meeting was held last night at St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, under the auspices of the Hibernian Societies to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late John Mitchell. Addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted eulogising his life and character. The hall was festooned with American and Irish flags, and the stage surmounted by transparencies inscribed with appropriate sentiments.

A party of one hundred and fifty members of the Missouri Valley Press Association and prominent citizens of Kansas, accompanied by a number of ladies, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday night. The object of their visit is pleasure and also to obtain information relating to opening a trade with Galveston and the improvement of its harbor. This western movement towards the Gulf is but in its inception, its final accomplishment is beyond a doubt.

At the Methodist Conference, on Saturday, held in Poughkeepsie, Mr. Hermance's resolution offered at the General Conference to consider the propriety of enacting a discipline requiring a bishop or presiding elder to consult with the pastor or pastors in the case of the application for a division of the church, was discussed and defeated by a heavy vote. Drs. Mitchell and Newman addressed the Conference in relation to the Kansas sufferers, and the members contributed one hundred dollars to the relief fund.

For some time past, numerous robberies have been committed in the neighborhood of Chiot, Arkansas, and the citizens, believing they were perpetrated by a regularly organized band of robbers, have quietly watched for them. On last Thursday night, five men were discovered in the warehouse of G. Marbon, located near the river bank, and an alarm was given. The citizens soon surrounded the building and the robbers opened fire on them, which was returned and two of the robbers were killed. Another jumped out of the window into the river and were drowned. The remaining two were captured. Next day, numerous persons who were suspected of being in league with the band were found to have disappeared, having fled from fear of the prisoners implicating them.

NEW YORK.

Formal Opening of the New Tribune Building.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The new Tribune building was formally opened this morning, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the newspaper, and was visited by crowds of people throughout the day. In the afternoon the editorial and city staff made a present of a magnificent set of silver to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, inscribed with the picture of the new building and the monograms "H. G., 1841," and "W. R.," 1875." Dr. George Ripley made the presentation speech, gracefully complimenting Mr. Reid, and the latter responded in a brief and appreciative address.

THE WALKING MATCH—O'LEARY COMES OUT VICTOR.

The walking match between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John Dewitt, of New York, of one hundred miles for $1,000, was won by O'Leary, who completed the distance in twenty-three hours, fifty-three minutes and fourteen seconds, the last mile in nine minutes and eighteen seconds. Dewitt gave up in the fifty-seventh mile.

PRESENT TO CARDINAL MCCLOSKY.

A carriage and span of horses were presented to day to Cardinal McClosky by a few prominent Catholics of this city.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease, $1,291,400; specie, increase, $4,859,000; legal tenders, decrease, $1,416,900; deposits, increase, $1,017,600; circulation, increase, $68,300; reserve, increase, $3,187,700.

FINAL DEFEAT OF THE BILL IN THE INTEREST OF MR. BEECHER.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the bill to permit a wife to testify for or against her husband in civil actions and criminal trials was reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and the report agreed to. Similar disposition was made of Speaker McGuire's bill allowing a wife to testify against her husband or in behalf of another person in cases of crim. con. It is probable no more efforts to alter laws of evidence in any way that would affect the Beecher trial will be made in the Assembly.

THE RECENT SUICIDE.

Colonel John M. Powell, of Mississippi, who yesterday was thought to be recovering from the effects of morphine, which he had taken on Thursday, died last night. Previous to the rebellion Colonel Powell was one of the wealthiest and most influential planters in Mississippi. Wendell Phillips once remarked of his estate that "cotton and slaves grow spontaneously on Powell's plantation."

MISSOURI.

A Formidable Expedition for the Black Hills.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—An expedition to the Black Hills to consist of 1,000 men from Kansas City, Mo., under Col. Carpenter, commander of the Jessie Scouts during the war, expect to leave about the 25th inst., and will go to Denver, thence to Cheyenne, where they will be joined by other parties, swelling the whole number to 1,800 men. They will be fully armed and able to cope with any body of Indians they may meet.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

Another wife killer was sentenced to be hanged. Wm. Morgan, an old man who murdered his wife on the street in July 21, 1874, and was convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court, was brought before Judge Jones to-day, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of May.

A farmer named McKinzie, living five miles from Greenville, Ill., was murdered in his bed night before last and then dragged to his stable and placed under the look of a pair of mules. His wife and son were arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

ARKANSAS.

Track of the Tornado.

LITTLE ROCK, April 9.—The storm of last evening prostrated the telegraph wires in all directions below the city. A number of houses were blown down. Five persons were killed and several wounded. About the same hour the storm struck Texarkana, unroofed the public school building, fatally wounding one and slightly several other children. The water fell in torrents and flooded the streets throughout the city.

BANKRUPTCY IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times writes: "But, whatever the degree of the danger to constitutional government, there is no doubt that the situation is full of trouble. It is calculated that the civil war causes a daily outlay of £50,000, amounting to £18,250,000 at the end of the year, a large quantity of which sum finds its way to foreign countries, as the national establishments can no longer supply the immense demand that exists for arms, ammunition, and land and sea equipments. The country has now 247,980 men under arms, of whom an elite of 60,000 is engaged in works of fortification to enable it to hold its own against the Carlists in the North. All the national resources are exhausted by these warlike efforts; nothing can be done either to restore a balance in the budget or to meet the demands of home and foreign creditors. Spain can afford to pay no man, and her debt, the interest of which would, if paid, already absorb more than half her income, must accumulate out of all proportion with her productive powers. The yearly deficit, which was already £4,000,000 to £6,000,000 in 1866 (a revenue of £21,000,000 having fallen to £19,000,000 in 1872, against an expenditure of £25,000,000), is, in all probability, more than double since the outbreak of the war. The debt has risen in ten years from £160,000,000 to £375,000,000, with the annual charge of 13 shillings per head of population. The army is in a great measure armed, equipped, and supplied by foreign contractors for hard cash. Yet no accounts are laid before the nation, no opportunity offered for inquiring into the budget or checking the estimates, and the government lives from hand to mouth by underhand transactions, which only yield money at a tremendous rate of interest, and sink the public credit to lower and still lower depths."

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The new license law for Massachusetts, which has been substituted for the prohibitory law, is unusually stringent. Under its provisions the Mayor and Aldermen of any city or the Selectmen of a town may refuse to license any person whom they deem unfit for the privilege; liquor shops must be closed before 12 at night and not open before 6 in the morning; liquors sold must be of a standard quality and free from adulteration; no sale or delivery of liquor shall be made to a person known to be a drunkard, or to an intoxicated person or to a minor, and licenses are divided into five classes, with fees varying from not less than fifty to not less than one hundred dollars each. In case of damage done by on intoxicated person the liquor dealer is made liable, and he is further subject to damages should he persist in selling liquor to a person habitually liable to intoxication, after warning from a husband, wife, child, guardian or employer. The liquor dealer is compelled to give a bond of one thousand dollars as a guaranty of the fulfillment of the provisions of the act, and in case of violation is subject to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than one nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The bill has just passed the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of fourteen to eight, having previously passed the House of Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

IT cost Blair county $3,327,75 to maintain its jail last year.

A PARTY of young men left Sharon, last week for the Black Hills.

THE great pow-wow of the Red men will be held at Wilkesbarre on May 11th.

THE sheriff has seized the Wilmington and Reading railroad. The sale takes place April 22d.

IN Butler county there are fifteen Democrats and nineteen Republicans announced as candidates for the office of Sheriff.

A VEIN of excellent iron ore, six feet thick, has been discovered at the foot of the Blue Mountains, in Albany township, Berks county.

A YOUNG man in Bedford addicted to somersaulting, broke his nose recently, while attempting the feat of turning a back hand spring.

THE Beaver Falls File Works are working full time, and rushed with orders. They have just shipped a large invoice of files to Spain.

AT the spelling match between citizens of Franklin and Oil City held at the former place on Tuesday evening the Franklinites were victorious.

PORTAGE, Cambria county, claims the oldest resident in that section. His name is Philip Flenner, and on the 6th inst, he had reached his ninety-ninth birthday.

A LAD named Harry Gabler, residing at Brownstown, was thrown by a fractious horse one day last week, receiving injuries that caused his death shortly afterwards.

THE Presbytery of Washington will meet at Moundsville, W. Va., on Tuesday, April 27. at 7 P. M. and the Presbytery of Redstone at Brownsville the same day and hour.

THE valuable imported horse "Heather Cock" owned by a company at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county died of the colic on Sunday last. The animal was valued at $3,000.

THE Logan Iron and Steel Company, Huntingdon county, are disposing of a number of teams, and the local paper augurs from this that their works will not be carried on extensively this season.

MISS ROSE QUINN, for several years a prominent teacher in the public schools of Johnstown borough, is a candidate for School Superintendent of Cambria county.

JERRY TAYLOR, a brakeman on the A. V. R. R. was instantly killed at Oil City at about six o'clock on Tuesday morning. He fell from his car upon the rails, the wheels passing over his neck and killing him instantly.

MAJOR MCLAUGHLIN, formerly of Titusville, the champion wrestler of America, has been matched to wrestle with Richard Swope, champion of England for the championship of the world, and $5,000.

ON Saturday morning last a boy about sixteen years of age was killed on the A. & G. W. Railroad at Sharon. He attempted to steal his passage from that point on a freight train and the conductor put him off while the train was in motion.

THE Methodist congregation of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, will erect a new church building next summer, the present one being entirely too small. One hundred and twenty-three new members have been added to the church by a recent revival.

AN exchange says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to pay the coupons of the Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, which matured on the first of the month. By its lease for thirty-three years the company guaranteed to cash these coupons."

MR. P. S. GILSON, of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, was killed at his saw mill on

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the case of N. Schwartz et al., indicted for selling benzine as an illuminator, thereby committing a misdemeanor under the act of the 15th of May, 1874, N. Schwartz pleaded nolle contendere. A nolle prosequi was allowed as to F. W. Schwartz.

Albert Stehle plead nolle contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling.

Andrew Busha was acquitted of a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act, and the costs divided between the accused and prosecutor, Thos. O'Hanlon.

Joseph Letzkus was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs on a charge of selling liquor without license, the defense filing an an affidavit that the defendant had been selling liquor under the impression that he had a transfer license.

Peter Berger plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license, Wm. Fairburn prosecutor.

Wm. H. Cook was convicted of felonious assault and battery on Barney Sullivan.

In the case of Patrick Meenan, indicted for attempt to rescue and assault and battery, it being represented to the Court that the defendant was quite young and the principal support of a widowed mother, and the prosecutor desiring to withdraw the charge. On motion of the District Attorney, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs. John Moran was the prosecutor.

W. J. White was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Judge Ewing in charging the jury said, it was a case for the civil and not for the Criminal Court, and the jury rendered their verdict without leaving the box.

The following sentences were pronounced:

Wm. Cooper, convicted of assault and battery, on Elizabeth Morgan, was fined five dollars and costs.

R. Hange, of Harrison township, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of James Leman, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs.

Charles McCartney, convicted of assault on Maria Wurtz was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Thomas Dunn, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to jail for three months. Isaac Adolph prosecutor.

James Jackson, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent, larceny and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to mercy, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year. Alex. Cargo prosecutor.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of John Crone vs. Jessie Smith, the jury found for plaintiff for $112.

The case of Thomas W. Vick and wife vs. Addison Arthurs, is still on trial.

In the case of Haller Beck & Co. vs. Wm. D. Cooper & Bro., an action to recover for salt sold, the jury found for plaintiff for $108 06.

Proceedings in the case of Martha E. Hauck vs. Fred J. Hauck, were discontinued.

The jury found for plaintiff for $450 20 in the case of Kleber & Bro. vs. S. J. Crist, an action of replevin.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Jonathan Gallagher, trustee of Dollar Savings' Bank vs. Alex. Gonley, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,053 50.

In the case of Joseph C. Bedell vs. Gottleib Seidle, the Sheriff was permitted to pay into Court the amount realized by sale of the personal property of the defendant, after deducting the cost on the writ.

Orphan's Court—Judge Hawkins.

The audit list was taken up in this Court and will be continued through the week.

The time for auditing the account of the estate of Magdelena Wilhelm, deceased, was fixed for this morning at ten o'clock

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Francis H. Gibbs et al vs. John I. Carter. An order was made for a trial by jury in the May term.

In the matter of W. H. Porter, on the petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of the book accounts due said bankrupt.

Thomas W. Briggs, executor, &c, vs. James A. Stewart. The rule to show cause why the libel should not be dismissed was made absolute and the libel dismissed. And the rule on defendant to show cause why he should not give security for costs was discharged.

United States against D. C. Kepler. The defendant having been indicted in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, at Nos. 1,388 and 1,390 for violation of the internal revenue law, and having been arrested and brought into this Court, and identified as the person in said indictment named an order was made directing the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania to remove the said defendant to the district of Kansas, and deliver him into the costody of the Marshal for the last named district.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. steam tug Traveller. On motion J. T. Ryan was allowed to intervene for his claim.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The entire day was consumed in the trial of Philip Murray for the murder of James White at Zug's mill, in last November. The case is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Thomas and Mary Vick vs. Dr. Addison Arthurs, the jury found for plaintiffs for six and a quarter cents.

Geo. E. Hill & Co. vs. J. Hipley, action to recover for a load of hay sold. On trial.

Mary Ann McClurg et al. vs. City of Pittsburg, bill for an injunction to restrain the city of defendants from opening Sarah street, South Side, presented and ordered to be filed, and plaintiffs allowed to withdraw the same for publication.

W. H. Keeny vs. Adam Holliday, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $77 64.

In an other action between the same parties on a promissory note, a verdict was returned for plaintiffs for $75 50.

Joseph Scott vs. Wm. Harper & Frank Vogt, partners. Action for services rendered. On trial.

J. G Reel, assignee, vs. K. Bracken. Action to recover for trees sold by Hiland & King. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

This Court met, but there being no cases ready for trial it adjourned without transacting any business.

Orphan's Court—Judge Hawkins.

Final decrees of distribution, &c.; were made in the following estates.

Estate of Wm. J. Hugman, dec'd; estate of Rosina Mansperger, dec'd; Robert J. Chisholm, minor,

The following is the audit list for to-day. Estate of Nicholas Schultz, deceased: estate of Jacob Forest, deceased: estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased; estate of Geo. Soles, deceased, estate of John Carregan, deceased; estate of Samuel Thompson, deceased; estate of Benjamin Carr, deceased.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva acket Co., vs steam tug Ella Lehman. H. Gamble, Esq., appointed Commissioner take testimony.

United States vs. B. F Arthurs; suit for fusing to permit the officers to inspect s bank. Judgment in $500 entered for S.

United States vs. stock of tobacco, cigars , owned and by Wm. Knecht, of Pittsburgh. Property condemnec and ordered to be sold.

Wm. H. McClelland, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The appointment of James T. Wray, of this city, as assignee was approved.

Levi. Berger, bankrupt, Montour county. Elisha B. Reynolds allowed to proceed against the bankrupt and assignee in his action of ejectment.

Simmons & Co. et al. creditors vs. Thos. J. Feral, of Somerset, debtor. Register Harper authorized to examine the petition in bankruptcy, try and ascertain if the facts therein set forth are acts of bankruptcy, supported by affidavit, and if this Court has jurisdiction.

Steele & Co., Meadville, bankrupts. Ordered to be discharged from bankruptcy. H. G. Lazarus, Luzerne county, assignee. Report presented and confirmed.

Collins Bros., Titusville, bankrupts. Petition of Roberts & Co., petitioning creditors. presented and referred to Register Harper.

Andrew H. Miller, Andrew Lyons & J. M. Brush, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Register's report on petition for compensation meeting presented and order made for a meeting of creditors on the 20th inst., in Mr. Miller's case, and the 21st inst. in Messrs. Brush and Lyon's cases, to show cause why the resolution should not be reco rdedand to ascertain if the resolution had been, passed as required by law, and why said resolution should not be confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Joseph Scott vs. Harper & Voght, the jury found for plaintiff for $208.

In the case of David Jones vs. Benjamin Kuonar, an action of replevin, the jury found for plaintiff for $75.

The case of George Hodgdon vs. Henry Bourk, an action for work done, is on trial.

The jury found for plaintiff for $50 22 in the case of W. F. Sheridan vs. F. H. Eaton, an action to recover for medical services rendered.

In the case of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railway Company vs. City of Pittsburgh, an equity proceeding to restrain the opening of Thirty-fourth street. The injunction heretofore ordered was continued and Saturday next was fixed for argument on the motion to continue.

In the case of John Seiferth & Co. vs. Jacob Lohr, an action on a book account for goods sold, the jury found for plaintiffs for $386.

In the case of Frank Bros. & Co. vs. L. Heilbroner, the jury found for plaintiffs for $302 28. This was an action on a book account.

The case of Drhew et al. vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, an action to recover for work done under contract for the defendant company on Bennett's Branch, was taken up, and the defendants not appearing, a verdict for plaintiff for $607 was rendered.

In the case of Mary Ann McClurg et al. vs. the City of Pittsburgh et al., the injunction asked for was granted until further orders, and Saturday next fixed for a hearing.

In the case of H. Shroeder vs. the P. and C. S. R. R. Co., a verdict was rendered for defendants.

The case of Manly D. Holt vs. G. W. Canfield is on trial. The suit is for damages for lumber alleged to have been taken without warrant of law by defendant.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The following cases on the audit list were disposed of: Estate of James Dunn, deceased; estate of William J. Huffman, deceased; estate of Rosina Mansperger, deceased; estate of Hannah Reisker, deceased; estate of Eliza Jane Trimble, deceased; estate of Fannie W., Lizzie, Mary B., and Albert Wilkins, minors; estate of Magdalena Wilhelm, deceased.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Simmons & Co. et al vs. Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. Leave was given the petioning creditors to amend their petition in bankruptcy.

Charles D. Wareing, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

McKeesport Car Company vs Steamboat Traveler Robert Balson and A. Hartupee allowed to intervene.

James A. Stewart vs. Steamboat Charley McDanald. W. T. Lindsay was appointed Commissioner to take testimany.

The judgments heretofore entered in the cases of the United States vs. B. Arthurs were opened and the defendant let into a defense.

U. S. vs the tobacco and cigars of Philip H. Croft was opened and claimant let into a defense.

Decrees of condemnation were entered in the cases of the United States against the drugs and other property of John B. Chase, and in the case of the United States vs. twenty-three barrels of smoking tobacco belonging to McNish & Williamson.

LOCK-OUT ENDED.

THE IRON ASSOCIATION DECLARE IN FAVOR OF RESUMING—THEY ACCEDE TO THE PUDDLERS' TERMS—REJOICING AMONG THE BOILERS—MILLS THAT HAVE RESUMED AND ARE ABOUT TO RESUME.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.]

At last we are enabled to announce the lock-out at an end. After a period of nearly five months' idleness the manufacturers have concluded to accede to the demands of the puddlers. The losses and gains and the privations and sufferings of thess five months we have not the space nor time to relate, but with all parties we rejoice that all has been finally amicably settled. By the resolutions presented below it will be seen that the manufacturers as a body will no longer continue the suspension of their works, so that the lock-out is really over. Yet there may be some among the mill owners, who think they cannot in justice to themselves run their mills at the prices asked by the puddlers. These, if such there be, will not resume for the present. The majority, however, will start up their works at an early day, and let us hope that all will again be prosperous.

REJOICING AMONG THE PUDDLERS.

The puddlers rejoice in their victory. Yet in justice to them it must be said that their rejoicing does not partake of an arrogant nature. They have won, and persuaded that they have all the while been contending for their rights, have an inward satisfaction by the assurance that what they considered their dues will now be granted them; and who would censure them for rejoicing? So long as they bear their victory with the quiet and harmless satisfaction manifested last evening no one can or will blame them.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Iron Association took the action referred to above yesterday afternoon. After a discussion as to the best course to pursue, the following preambles and resolution were offered and adopted:

Whereas, In December last the Iron Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and vicinity made a demand upon their Boilers for a reduction in the price of boiling to $5 00 per ton on a 3-cent card, and $4 50 per ton on a 2 5-10-cent card, until such a time as the price of manufactured iron should advance to over a 3-cent card, when the old scale should be restored, which demand was rejected by the boilers and a strike ensued, which has continued to the present time, and

Whereas, The reason given by the manufacturers for making such demand, was their inability to pay anything more, on the price of iron that was current at that time, without entailing loss upon themselves, and

Whereas, There has been no visible improvement in the price of manufactured iron up to the present time, nor visible improvement of any kind in the situation, and the representations made to our boilers in our conferences with them just previous to the strike, and which be believed to be strictly true, apply with equal force to the present time and situation, yet some of the firms which have heretotore acted with us in our efforts to reduce the price of boiling to a fair and equitable figure on the present price of iron, for reasons known only to themselves, have withdrawn their co-operation and have started their mills at $5 50 per ton, terhefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of their action, and the fact that Western mills are running and taking the trade which largely belongs Pittsburgh, we deem it inexpedient to longer continue the suspension of our mills, and that we all, or as many of us as desire, resume work at $5 50 per ton.

J. C. LEWIS, President.

MILLS THAT RESUME.

In yesterday's issue we announced that it was reported from reliable sources that Messrs. Painter & Son's mill in Temperanceville, would resume, and the rumor proved correct. Yesterday morning the proprietors of that works signed articles and the scale, and not less than two hundred men resumed work. There are fifty-two furnaces connected with this mill and they were all put at work yesterday. The rollers and heaters were on hand, and in a few days the mill will be running to its full capacity. The agreement between the proprietors and boilers is similar to that entered into at the Keystone Works last week. The puddlers receive $5 50, card rates, and either party gives the other thirty days' notice before quitting, or forfeits the pay for that period.

Rumors are also prevalent that other mills will resume this morning. At the nail and tack factory of Messrs. Chess, Smythe & Co., on the South Side, the puddlers are also under orders to resume this morning, on the same terms prevailing at Painter's. The establishment of Messrs. Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co., in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, will also resume this morning, it is said. It is expected that the furnaces of several other mills will be lighted in a short time.

Since writing the above we learn that the furnaces, or a number of them at the American Iron works, Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, were relighted last evening and that the puddlers will resume work this morning. This, as is well known, is one of the largest mills in the city, and the puddlers were greatly rejoiced at the proposed resumption of the works.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN COURT.

A NEGRO SUES THE PROORIETOR OF THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL FOR REFUSING TO ENTERTAIN HIM.

The first suit in this city under the Civil Rights bill was Wednesday entered in the U. S. Circuit Court. On the evening of the 10th of April, Boston Laney, a young colored man, from Stanton, Va., alleges that he was refused accommodations at the St. Nicholas and St. Cloud Hotels. Yesterday he entered suit as above stated against Jerome Sheafer, proprietor of the St. Cloud. Following is a copy of the precipe, which any of our hotel keepers are liable to receive should they shut their doors against the reception of the Fifteenth amendments:

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.	
Boston Laney, citizen of the United States. vs. Jerome Sheaffer, Proprietor of the hotel or inn called the "St. Cloud," in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.	No. —, May T, 1875 Issue summons in debt, for the recovery of the penalty of $500, prescribed in Sec. 2d of the act of Congress.

Approved March 7, 1875, entitled an act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, for denying the plaintiff, on the 10th of April, 1875, the full and equal enjoyments of the accommodations, advantages facilities and privileges of the hotel or inn called the "St. Cloud," secured to him under said act. Returnable the first Monday of May next.

DAVID REED,
U. S. Attorney.

A summons was issued.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 15, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade is moving along steadily presenting but few changes worthy of special notice; as usual for April the weather has been changeable and showery. Our rivers are in fine navigable order from the head waters of the Monongahela to the mouth of the Chio. Produce is arriving in liberal quantities by river and rail, prices of course being governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—The firmness noted for some days continues; holders of favorite brands are well pleased with the situation; the receipts were also liberal; the mills are running to their full capacity and are turning out a very superior quality of flour. Eggs are arriving in quite freely; prices have largely declined; the bottom has not yet been reached. Bacon is very firm with an active demand for the various kinds at the advance we have before noted; the stock in first hands is not a large one; the western markets are less firm; the general impression is that the top has been reached. Apples are a drug, the supply being largely in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to realize. Potatoes—The stock in first hands is a large one, whilst the receipts continue to increase, prices weakening.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market continues in fair supply of this article; in regard to prices we have no change to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular, ranging from 45, 50@55c per gallon.

ALES—The demand is slowly improving; there is yet ample room; the card rates are: India ale $11 per bbl; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; porter $9@10 per bbl; half barrels in proportion. Bass' English ale all in kilderkins of 22 gallons $24@25; in bbls. of 41 gallons $40@41; in hhds. of 68 gallons $62@66; in cases 4 dozen bottles $20 75.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The former is quoted at $2 25@2 35 per gallon, the latter at $1 15@1 17 per gallon. The market is well supplied.

ASHES—Dealers report a fair demand without any alterations in prices, which range as follows: Soda ash, common (48 per cent) 3½@3½c; refined (47@58) per cent) 4@4½c; pearl ash 8@8½c; potash 7½@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganer 6½c; arsenic 6c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts, although not large was fully up to the demand; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory, ranging from $1 50@2 per barrel, as the quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Steady; we quote prime yellow at 28@31c.

BEANS—Have declined; the supply being in excess of the demand; holders are anxious to sell; we note sales from $1 75@1 90 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market contains an ample supply; prices have been uniform for some time past, viz: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BROOMS—The firmness we have before noted continues; the new card rates are: No 2 common $2 75 per dozen; No 3 hurl $3; No 4 hurl $3 50; No 5 hurl $4 00; No 6 hurl $4 25; No 3 carpet $4 50; No. 4 carpet $4 75; fancy parlor $5 per dozen.

BAGGING—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote: Penn mill 2 bushel 33c; 2½ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for activity is over; we hear of an occasional sale at 2½@3c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal with an ample supply in the market; prices are weak, but good grades are not quoted lower, viz: choice roll 25@27c; medium to good 18@22c; common to fair 12@15c.

CHEESE—The receipts continue very light; the market, however, contains a fair supply; we quote: New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio sweitzer 16@17c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are steady, with sales at $10@12 per bbl.

COKE—The demand is improving; we note sales at $2 50 per ton on the cars.

EGGS—Under large receipts there has been a heavy decline, with sales at 16@17c per dozed.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted continues, together with a good demand; we quote choice brands white winter wheat $6 50@6 75; Wisconsin $5 57; Minnesota $6@6 25; red winter wheat $6 25. Rye flour $5 75@6 00. Graham flour $5 75@$6 00. Corn meal $3 50. Oatmeal $7 50@8 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Trade is slowly but steadily improving; buyers were decidedly more numerous and inclined to operate; they have probably made the discovery that they can do better here than in the east; the following are the rates current:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½ choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 40c; Java in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8@9c; cut loaf 11½c; crushed 11½c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 70c; prime 68c; good 65c per gallon.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 10@12½c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap $4 50 per box; Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9¼c; German Mottled 7c per lb.

GRAIN—The market continues were active with only a moderate stock to operate with the following rates: Wheat—choice white Kentucky at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23 amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn—The market was a very firm one; buyers were anxious to invest; we quote shelled at 80c for yellow; 78@80c for high mixed; 76@78c for low mixed; car was steady at 78@79c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats was much fancied; the advance has been fully maintained; we quoteat 69@70c for white; 67@68c for mixed. Barley is dull, the demand very limited; we quote No. 2 fall nominally at $1 25@1 30 per Bushel. Rye is steady with light offerings; prices are entirely nominal.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices for some days have been uniform; we quote baled prairie at $16@18 by the car load; timothy $19@21; loose from wagon $25@28 per ton.

HOMINY—Remains steady, with sales at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Supply light and prices unchanged; bran $1 25 per cwt; shipstuffs, shorts and seconds $1 30@1 35; middlings $1 40@1 50; chopped feed $1 50@1 60.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling at 13@14c per lb in cakes; loose 11@12c; maple syrup $1 25@1 30 in gallon jugs.

POULTRY—Market bare of dressed; sales of live to pair.

PEANUTS—The demand is improving; sales of choice red at 7c per lb; white 8½@9c per lb; stocks light.

POTATOES — The receipts continue large; prices are weak, with a declining tendency; we quote prime peachblows by the car load at $1 00 per bushel; mixed lots sold at lower prices.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was very firm with a good trade demand; the advance has been maintained: hams sugar cured 14c; shoulders, 10@11c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; short rib sides 13½c; clear do 14c; mess pork $24. Ham sau-age 10c. Lard—tierces, 16¼@16½c; half bbls 16¾@17c; in buckets 17½c; in 3 lb caddies 18½c; in 5 lb do 18c; in 3 lb pails 18¾c; in 5 lb do 18½c; in 6 lb do 18¾c.

MINCE MEAT—Quoted at 10c per lb.

TALLOW—Firm; choice at 8½c; country 7¼@7¾c.

PRESERVED AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7¾@8c per lb; dried blackberries are easy at 9@10c per lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c per lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 26@27c per lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c per lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 per bbl; $5 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is moderrtely active; quotable at $6 90@7 per bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2. Onion sets $6 50@7 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull snd there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c per gallon for prime; interior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 14, 1875.

CATTLE.

Our reports from the East to-day say: There is no life in the trade, and this is emphatically the case with our market. The run of cattle is much heavier than last week but the bulk of it is through stock; part of the Philadelphia buyers who get their stock in this market have for the past two or three weeks been getting their cattle in Chicago, which has had a tendency to make trade dull here. So far, this this week has been the dullest we have ever seen in the yards. The stock for sale is held at last week's prices, and what few have been disposed of have brought at as high a figure as they brought last week. There are a few loads of good heavy cattle in the yards but the bulk of the stock is common and medium grades. We see no reason to change our quotations and give the same figures as last week.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 87 @7 12
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 50 @6 75
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 12 @6 37
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 37 @5 85
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 87 @5 12

HOGS.

Are in light supply, the arrivals being 72 cars less than last week. This has stiffened up prices considerably, especially as the news from Chicago is that the supply is running short there. It is very hard now to get hold of good Philadelphia hogs and they command a good price. Good Yorkers are also in fair demand as the market in New York was excited and prices higher. At present the pens are pretty well cleaned out and there are but few hogs reported coming.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$9 50
Good Philadelphia	9 00@9 25
Heavy Yorkers	8 00
Light Yorkers	7 75@7 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was light but fully equal to the demand. The clipped shipped are now commencing to come, a good many car loads having arrived to-day and from this on we think the clipped will lead in price.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Good 100 to 110 lbs	7 00@7 25
Fair 80 to 90 lbs	6 00@6 50
Common 70 to 75 lbs	5 50@5 75
Clipped 95 to 100 lbs	5 75@ 6 00
Clipped 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 75

The receipts of cattle were 341 cars; of hogs 111½ and of sheep 70¼ cars; cattle ssles 1,212 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 14, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply in the market was a fair one; trade was brisk and the pens were cleaned earlier than usual. The entire offerings were 675 head, the largest part being from Chicago, with a few head from Ohio and Indiana. The balance was from the adjoining counties in this State, the average quality being the best we have had for some time; for choice lots prices showed an advance of ¼@¼c over the rates current last week; even at the advance it was considered doubtful whether drovers would do anything worthy of mention. There was no stock on sale; so far as we could learn they were but little inquired for; the season, however, is drawing near when this description of stock will be in demand.

Following are the rates:

PRICES.

Prime to extra steers	$7 50@7 75
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Bulls	4 50@4 75
Fat cows	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale were limited, being less than usual, not exceeding 390 head all told. The market was a slow one; buyers seemed indifferent about purchasing. The rates for the various kinds may be set down as follows:

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$7 00@7 50
Common to medium	6 00@6 50
Good to prime	5 75@6 25
Fair to medium	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The offerings were light but fully up with the demand; prices range higher than at the date of our last general review; the season is drawing to a close; we quote nominally; fair to prime 8@9½c; prime to extra 9¾@10c per lb.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was not near so large as that of last Monday, 11 head against 39, yet there was no perceptible improvement in that market, although the most of those on sale were common in point of quality.

We can report sales to a fair extent at the following:

PRICES.

Prime milkers	$55@65
Common to fair	35@45
Springers	25@30

Those on sale were reported as follows: John Beeler, 3; H. Nagle, 2; A. Stakely, 3; B. McCaslin, 2; James Elliott, 1.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; there is a fair demand but no change in prices; 6½@7c for prime, and 5½@6c for common to fair.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 15, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for crude petroleum during the past two days has been [illegible] and we have no change to note of importance in quotations. There is, however, a greatly improved activity in the market, owing to the increased demand and firmer tone of the market for the refined product. It begins to look as though the market might settle down to a condition of actual prosperity, based on the present value, if the manipulations of speculators do not further unsettle values. Transactions reported from the oil regions were liberal, being 30,000 barrels at Parker's and 2,800 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

The market for refined was strong and buoyant with an active demand and firm prices under the influence of the advancing markets in the East. The reports from New York show a sharp advance in that market with large transactions. We quote at 11¼@11¾c for standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track here; on the Connellsville track at 11¾@11¾c.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt and April delivery is quoted at 14¼@14½c; May 14¾@15c; sales of 35,500 barrels are reported on these terms.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 14½@14¼c. May delivery 15c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined is quoted at 14½@14¼c for spot.

OIL BARRELS

The market is steady at $1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—The Herald says: The crude petroleum markets were not much changed from the closing quotations of the previous day. A weaker tone seemed to prevail during the day. This, however, was stimulated to a better feeling towards the close, in part owing to the refined oil market in New York being quoted a shade firmer. United at wells opened at $1 49½, fell to $1 45 and closed at $1 46¼ for strictly fresh.

NEW YORK, April 14—Closing of the 13th: Petroleum—The market has shown much more life and prices are fully ¼c higher and strong; the sales are 6,000 barrels refined late yesterday, April 15th to 20th, at 14c; 4,000 barrels do, same delivery, at 14¼c; 3 000 barrels do on spot at 14¼c; 7,500 barrels to April 15th at 14½c; 5,000 barrels to April 20th at 14½c; 5,000 barrels to April 25th at 14½c; 5,000 barrels to May 1st at 14½c, closing at the higher prices; also, 30,000 cases fancy brands at 21½c, and 20,000 cases on private terms; crude in bulk is quoted at 7½c; sales 2,500 barrels spot and remainder of the month at 7 1-16@7¼c; refined at 14¼@14½c; cases are quoted at 20@21½c; naphtha at 10c. For Philadelphia delivery refined closed held at 14¼@14½c; sales 5,000 bbls at 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14. — Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 18½c; no sales; futures May 15c.

PARKERS, April 14.—The market was quiet and firm; Union at $1 42½; outside $1 42½; United $1 47½; Immediate shipment $1 72½.

TITUSVILLE, April 14.—Market nominal with a better feeling; quoted at $1 70@1 72½.

OIL CITY, April 14.—Market firm at $1 72½.

ROUSEVILLE, April 14.—Market quiet but firm at $1 65@1 67½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 14.—Market quiet; held at $1 55@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, April 14. — Market firmly held at $1 40 at wells; no sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton steady at 16¾@16¾c; futures closed steady; sales 35,200 bales; April 16 5-16@16 11-32; May 16 1-32@16 3-32c; June 16 23-32c; July 17 1-32; August 17 3-16; September 16 29-32c; October 16 13-32@16 7-16c; November 16 7-32@16¼c. Flour scarcely so firm; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 65@5 00; common to good $5 15@5 50; good to choice $5 85@5 90; white wheat extra $4 90@6 50; extra Ohio $5 35@7 00. St. Louis $5 50@8 65. Rye flour firm at $4 35@5 35. Cornmeal firm at $4@4 50. Wheat in fair demand: No 1 spring $1 25@1 30; No 3 do $1 15@1 18; No 2 Chi a,o $1 19@1 21; Northwest $1 20@1 22; No 2 Milwaukee $1 22@1 25. Rye firm at 97c @$. Corn steady; mixed western 92@92½c. Oats dull; receipts 15,000 bushels; mixed western 73@75c; white 75@76½c. Barley and malt quiet. Hay firmer at 70@75c. Coffee firm at 16@17c gold. Sugar quiet and very firm; fair to good refining 8@8¼c; prime 8¾c. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; refined 14¼@14¾c; crude 7¼c. Rosin $2 10@2 15. Molasses firmer at 38c. Eggs heavy at 20@21c. Pork excited; new at $22 10@22 25. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet long clear 12¾@12¼c; short clear 12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam at 15¾c. Butter heavy; western 15@20c. Cheese heavy at 10@16¼c. Whisky dull at $1 13½@1 14.

Dry Goods.

Business was fairly active with jobbers to-day and the package trade in cotton goods, prints, &c., was more animated. Cotton goods steady at current prices. Plaid prints continue in good demand. Dress goods were less active. Shawls and woolens were quiet. Parker, Wilder & Co.'s stock of flannels, blankets and woolens will be sold at auction on Monday on account of damage by the late fire.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 05½; No 2 fresh $1 02¼ regular; $1 02¾ spot; $1 03¾ seller May; $1 05¾ seller June; No 3 95½@96c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed fresh 72c; regular 60½c bid for spot; 76¾c bid seller May; 76c bid seller June; rejected 70½@71c. Oats dull; No 2 58c@58½c spot; 61¾c bid seller May; 61¾c bid seller June. Rye dull; No 1 $1 04. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1 13 bid for spot; $1 10½ bid for seller April. Seeds steady and unchanged. Pork active at $22 spot; $22 05 bid for seller May; $22 35 seller June. Lard—demand active and prices advanced to $15 35 spot; $15 40 bid for seller May; $15 60 seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand. Whisky $1 11. Ice is reported between here and the East shore by to-day's arrivals.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour—choice spring active and others quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 25@5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 50@6; high grades $6 25@8. Wheat steady; red $1 28@1 31; amber $1 32. Rye scarce at $1 10. Corn—yellow and mixed 90@91c. Oats in good demand at 72@75c. Provisions quiet. Pork $22@22 75. Beef hams 18@22¾c; smoked 13@14c. Lard 14@16c. Whisky dull; western $1 13. Petroleum dull and nominally unchanged. Clover seed wanted; western $11 50@12. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady; fine western 16@16¾c. Eggs lower; western 17@19c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 western $1 32@1 33; No 2 do $1 30. Corn weak; western mixed 91c. Oats dull at 70@71c. Rye firm at $1 12@1 15. Coffee strong and active; Rio 16@19. Hay dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1 14. Provisions dull. Pork $22 75. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8¼@8¾c; clear rib 11¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¾@9¾c; clear rib 12¾c. Hams 14¾@15c. Lard dull; refined 15¾@16c. Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum advancing to 6¾@6½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cotton steady 16c. Flour firm; family $5 10@5 25. Wheat dull $1 12@1 16. Corn steady at 73@75c. Oats firm at 69@70c. Rye dull at $1 15@1 17. Barley firm and unchanged. Linseed oil firm 75c. Eggs quiet 15@16c. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Clover seed dull at $12@12½. Pork firm at $22. Lard active; steam 15@15¾c; kettle 15¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand 9¾c, 9¾, 12¾@12¾@12¾@13c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Hogs steady; common $7¾@8; fair to medium $8 25@8 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour scarce at $4 25@5 50. Wheat dull and declined to $1 22¾@1 23.